REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,058.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* in future be as follow :—

SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

Mofussil Subscribers.		*In Advance.*	
	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
	25	Half-yearly	31
	13	Quarterly	16
	5	Monthly	6
Subscribers Up-country.		*In Advance.*	
	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
	29	Half-yearly	35
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	6	*Bazar Gazette*	7
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FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ordinary Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Contract Do.	2 8
Do. Monthly do.	2 8
Hongkong and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.
Total Coin settlement counted as less than eight lines.	

Do. Notice.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

4 per cent. Insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
4½ do. do. ..... 4½ „ „
5½ do. do. succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
3 do. Native Languages, double the above.

Those which are to be inserted for a considerable time, Previous be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our usual ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other REMITTANCES, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as under with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. STEWART, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	December 1874.	Leaves TUTICORIN	December 1874.
„ Ratnagherry	6	„ Colombo	14
„ Vingoria	6	„ Galle	15
„ Goa	7	„ Negapatam	18
„ Carwar	7	„ Madras	20
„ Mangalore	9	„ Cocanada	22
„ Cannanore	9	„ Vizagapatam	23
„ Tellicherry	9	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Calicut	11	„ Calingapatam	24
„ Beypore	10	„ Coconpoint	24
„ Cochin	11	„ False Point	25
„ Alleppi	13	Arrives at CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Th latsjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Penang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S..N..Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushire, to and from Bombay, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MOHUMRAH, and occasionally at DAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOOREAH.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. S. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	December 1874.	Leave BUSHIRE	December 1874.
„ Kurrachee	8	„ Mahomerah	23
„ Guadur	9	„ Fao	23
„ Muscat	11	„ Bushire	25
„ Bunder Abbas	13	„ Linga	30
„ Linga	15	„ Bunder Abbas	Jan. 1
„ Bushire	17	„ Muscat	3
„ Fao	19	„ Guadur	5
„ Mahomerah	19	„ Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSHIRE	20	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H P., Commander R. S. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. PEARD, will leave on FRIDAY, the 4th December, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports :—Hunsbugh, Aytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bunder Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of BOWJEE OOKHOOMOOL DAMRAH, opposite to Manockchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Bundar Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

Via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY on the 2nd and 24th, and on the 1st and 15 h of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"EGYPTIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15 h March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14 h November 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(*To leave about 4th proximo.*)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, Captain J. BROWN, will be despatched as above, and is expected to make the run home as usual in less than 30 days. She has very superior First-class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate. A Stewardess is carried.

Rates of Passage, are—

1st Class to Suez £30
Do. Liverpool £50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
or Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(*To leave about 20th December.*)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. PEARSON, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in 20 days. She is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to Suez £30
Do. to Liverpool £50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

S.S. MALWA	2,933 Tons,	Dec.	7th to Southampton.
S.S. BARODA	1,874 „	„	14th.
S.S. GWALIOR	2,725 „	„	21st to Southampton.
S.S. NIZAM	2,725 „	„	28th.
S.S. KASHGAR	2,309 „	1875,	Jan. 4th to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz. :—Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 15th Dec. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2 245 tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain T. H. TORBOCK, will be despatched (as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 12th Dec 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER
No 6, FORBES STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 306 of 1873.

Madhowdass Dwarkadass and Pranjeewandass Dwarkadass, of Bombay Hindoo Infants, aged 11 and 5 years, respectively, by their mother Jumnabai as next friend, all residing at Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street, in Bombay aforesaid, and the said Jumnabai ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Veerjee Poonja, of Bombay Hindoo residing at Mandvi outside the Fort in Bombay, and D arkadass Mangreswas, also of Bombay Hindoo, father of the Plaintiffs, residing at Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street, aforesaid ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to a Decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above Suit dated the 6th day of August 1874 and made and by virtue of the authority in and by the said Decree given to the Defendant, Veerjee Poonja, Mr. Bomonjee Dossabhoy will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 9th day of December instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, upon the premises all that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, and appurtenances thereon standing, lying and being in Shaik Memon Street, otherwise called Bangree Bazar Street, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi containing by admeasurement 72 feet in breadth and 80 feet in length be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 18 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessments under No. 104 and bounded as follows :—Namely on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the aforesaid Shaik Memon Street, or Bangree Mohulla, on for towards the north by the property of Hurry Ajee, and on towards the South by the house and property of Moos Khan Abdool Currim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. JEFFERSON and PAYNE, Attornies for the Defendant Veerjee Poonja, or to the undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1874

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by public auction, at their room, by order of mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of mortgagor, the following valuable Jewellery consisting as follows :—

1 diamond moar, 1 pair rifle set with diamonds and ruby, 1 gold locket, 3 gold carved gnorrees, 1 gold plain ditto, 3 pairs gold carved bangles 3 pairs gold plain ditto, 2 pair gold ditto nett pattern, 2 sets of china gokra sticks containing 7 and 5 pieces in a set, 1 pair silver carved sankras, 1 pair silver torse, silver cups and saucers, silver tumblers, &c.

Belonging to the estate of a deceased person who died in Sir J. J. Hospital, 3 gold mohors, 2 gold rings, 1 gold earrings.

Sundries consisting of few dinner sets, cut glass liquor sets, large size pictures, bronze double-light hanging argand lamp, brass parrot cages, &c.,

5 dozen superior Japaned skins (large size).

1 case of nicely polished cutlery of a celebrated maker the same contents of pocket knives.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, dhotics, grey and white mulls, chintz, &c.

On account and at the risk of the concerned.

H I E—1-3-3 bales blanke's, ex s. s. "Muriel."

On account and at the risk of Khimjee Jaitha.

+ S T K—150 pieces of white cambrics, No. 26,

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few fresh Dutch cheese.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Thacker Dewchund Khetao, and on account and at the risk of Thacker Ramjee Jadowjee.

20 Bales each 200 Gunny Bags.

BILLIARD TABLE.

Will be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their Rooms, on MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 4 P.M., a full-sized Billiard Table by Abbot and Nicols of Bristol in complete order, with Balls, Cues, Rests, Marking Board and 1 Cuestand. The Table will have to be seen this afternoon.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex S. S. "Lorne"

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 3rd December, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to public auction, at their rooms, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushrooms and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar Durham mustard, tapioca, assorted tart fruits, (1 lb. tins) assorted jams, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted sauces, Yarmouth bloaters, kippered herring, green peas, Lancashire stewed and preserved mushrooms, Mixten oysters, potted meat, Irish and Whitshire bacon, Cheddar and Ilo Islay cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c.

SALE of Superior Moulmein 1st Class Teak Squares, Boards and Scantlings.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Kassara Bunder.

100 Tons superior Moulmein 1st Class Teak Squares.

And at the Mazagon Bunder.

100 Tons Teak Boards and Scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

SALE of valuable Garden Ground with Bungalow and Outhouses at Parell, on the Sion Road, leading to Naigaum.

On SATURDAY, the 19th day of Dec. at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instruction from Bai Ruttonbai, widow of the late Mr. Pallonjee Cursetjee Cama, sell by Public Auction, on the premises without reserve.

All those several pieces of land or garden ground, containing by admeasurement, 8331 6-9th square yards, or thereabouts, together with the superstoried Bungalow, Stables, Outhouses, 2 wells, Flower and fruit garden and compounded thereto belonging, situate at Parell on the north side of the Sion Road, leading to Naigaum, in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the west by the garden ground of Bapojee Morojee, on the north by the property of Mahadeo Gopal, on the south by the said Sion Road, and on the east by the respective houses of Pudma Thacoor and Heroo Baroo, Matra and Dhunna ee Bowan Thacker; which said several pieces of ground are regist red in the books of the Collector of Forts Land Revenue under Nos. 4, 9, 19, 17, and 149, and the Bungalow and premises are assessed under No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Machinery, Plants, and Stores of the Iron Foundery of Messrs. C. SULIMAN and Co., at Mody Bay, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Iron Foundry of Messrs. C. Suliman and Co., at Mody Bay, Fort, the whole of the valuable machinery, plants and stores belonging to the said Foundry. Full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

Catalogues with full particulars will be published and the above will be on view a week before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1874.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches, Schools, Clubs,	Institutions, Conservatories, Vestibules,	Halls, Corridors, Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES,

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles, Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (LIMITED),
Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire,
ENGLAND.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

Lessee and Manager ..... Mr. HARRY STANLEY.

Witnessed by over 16,000 Persons during the 22 Performances of the

AMERICAN WAR DIORAMA.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, on THURSDAY will be the second Grand Family night, when no Gentleman will be admitted unless accompanied by his Lady or Family.

FRIDAY, 4TH DECEMBER,
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 0 | Pit ..... As. 8
Stalls ..... „ 1 8 |

Children Half Price to Dress Circle and Stalls.

DESCRIPTIVE LECTURER ..... Mr. J. O'BRIEN.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8-30, commencing at 9 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 10-30.

NOTICE.—A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of a quantity of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS. Consisting of (17) seventeen cases of Hams, (4) four cases of Globe Lamps, (5) five packages of Woosta Rhoodoos, native gold and silver Ornaments, bags of Rice and Wheat, and other Miscellaneous Articles, will be held at the Town Custom House, on THURSDAY, the 3rd December next.

The Sale will commence punctually at 1-30 P.M., and conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

A. H. PLUNKETT,
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay Custom House, 30th November 1874.

THE REMOVAL AND UTILIZATION OF THE BOMBAY NIGHT-SOIL.

PRECEDED by a CRITICISM on the other proposals lately put before the TOWN COUNCIL.

A PAMPHLET BY
EUGENE C. SCHROITKY, C.C.U.G.,
SOLD BY THOMSON & TAYLOR,
Rampart Row, at Re. 1 per Copy.

PATENT EXTRACT
FOR PREPARING
LIEBIG'S MILK.

This Extract forms, when dissolved according to the directions given, a Milk, possessing in exactly the same degree, the nutritive properties of the natural nourishment.

Mothers who cannot nurse their Infants will find the Extract invaluable. Its excellence and trustworthiness have been confirmed beyond doubt by the testimony of eminent medical men in this Presidency, and are daily borne witness to by those interested in the nurture of Infants.

The Milk can be prepared in a few minutes, and requires no straining.]

SOLE AGENTS.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

AKEODERMA.

The Stable, Kennel, and Managerie Friend.
For the cure of Mange and all Skin Diseases.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 ; per Doz. Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Bt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE.

Is now firmly rooted in public favour, having supplied

A GREAT WANT

in Indian Toilet economy, namely, something that would enable tho hair to retain its natural softness and gloss equally in an arid and in a moist atmosphere ; that would exert a cooling and a stimulating action on the scalp, but without irritating like Cantharides or causing a sebaceous or scurfy accumulation like Oil. The "Douche" not only fulfils these requisites but imparts beauty and softness to hair which has never naturally possessed these qualities, and restores prisine vigour in cases of growth enfeebled even to baldness.

It need only be added that the "Douche" is a delicious toilet extract of almost fairy fragrance.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS.	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,
THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool.
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay ; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, in the Fort, one or two light ROOMS, with good approach, suitable for a professional man. Apply by letter to "B," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, one Metford, one Rigby match Rifle, one Snider by Henry, and one Lord Bury Telescope, for particulars, apply to B. PHILLIPS, Chemist, Poona.

CHRISTMAS 1874.—BAPTY BROTHERS will be obliged by their friends registering their Orders for CHRISTMAS CAKES.

FOR SALE, a very fine dark Chestnut Australian MARE. A splendid Brougham HORSE. Price Rs. 400. Apply "WALER," *Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—A HOSPITAL PURVEYOR REQUIRED, pay Rupees 40. Apply to Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS in a Catholic Family, a short distance from Bombay. Apply by Letter to A., Care of COOPER & Co., Meadow Street.

FOR SALE a high wheeled curricle DOG CART with steel bar chain and double set of Harness in good order. Price Rs. 350, complete. Apply WHITTLE & Co. 30th November 1874.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dog Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTSHIRE, ENGLAND

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite ; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S."
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

SAVORY & MOORE'S
BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

See Medical Certificates and Opinions.

Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by A.S. ROWE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

FRESH

MRS.

HAS the pleasure to announce to the ... that she has just received a Choice and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., FOR THE SEASON, consisting of :—

Dress Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Infant's Hoods, Cloaks and Hats.
Ball Dresses, Dinner Dresses, Rich Silks and Satins, Reps, French Muslins, Piques.
Cambrics, Grenadin s, Prints, Percales, Brilliants, Rich Black and Coloured Velvets.
Silk and Woollen Grenadines, Tarlatans, Tulles, Brussel's Net, &c.
Ball Room Fans, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Fancy Ornaments, Sashes, &c.
Opera Cloaks, French Corsets, Nursing Stays.
Flounced and Embroidered Petticoats, Crinolines, Dress Improvers.
Straw Bonnets and Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Bridal Bonnets, Veils Wreaths, Handkerchiefs, Honiton Lace Bridal Squares.
Bridal Favours, Bridesmaids' Dresses and Wreaths, New Trained Crinolines, Crinolettes and Jupons.
Lace Sets, Silk Stockings, White Satin and Kid Boots and Shoes.
Merinos, Lustres, Foulards, &c.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
SUPERIOR WHITE AND COLOURED KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT
for
OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a. to Rs. a.		Rs. a. to Rs. a.		Rs. a. to Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8	Travelling Hats	3 8	Air Pillows	5 0
Overland „	25 0	Cardigan Jackets very warm	30 0	Travelling Do	1 8
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Sheets per pair	9 8	English Feather „	7 8
Dressing Gowns „	9 to 20 0	Pillow Cases each	1 4	Horse Hair „	7 8
Pyjamas	3 0	Portmanteaus	12 8	Cork Mattrasses	19 8
Oxford Shirts	6 0		50	Rug Straps	1 8
White do.	4 8	Overland Trunks	23 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0
Best Shrunk Flannel	8 0	Solid Leather „	49 0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12
Silk and Wool	8 8	Extra Large „	75 0	Linen „ „	6 0
Printed Cambric Shirts	4 0 to 4 8	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0
Spun Silk Shirts	11 0	Extra Large „	24 0	Cotton Socks	11 8
Under Vests	3 8 to 6 0	Cash Bags	6 12	Warm do.	15 8
„ Pants	6 to 8 0	Courier Bags	4 8	Bathing Drawers, each	2 0
Travelling Caps	3 8	Money Belts	2 8	Sponge Bags	2 0
		Soiled Linen Bags	4 12	Sponges	3 8
		Tiffin Baskets fitted 17 to 21	0	Soap Boxes	1 8

	Rs. a.
Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Tooth Brushes	0 8
Nail Do.	0 14
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9 8
Blankets ..... each.	10 8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from	10 to 15 0
Rossis or Quilt ..... 7-8 to	12 8
Best Beech Overland Chairs from	7-8 to 12 8
„ Muffers	2 12
Pin Scarfs from	0 12
Sailor's Knot from	1 8

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.,
LETT'S DIARIES, FOR 1875.

MOST of these DIARIES may be had, either Ruled for Cash, or Ruled Faint only for Memoranda (excepting when otherwise specified), and the kind of Ruling required should be mentioned when ordering.

Folio—8 by 12 in.

		s.	a.
51	One day on a page, with Sunday,	5	0
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Quarto—7½ by 9½ in.

1	One day on a page, with Sunday,	6	0
2	Two days on a page, divided perpendicularly,	5	0
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Octavo—4½ by 7½ in.

8	One day on a page, with Sunday,	4	0
9	Two days on a page „	3	4
10	Th ee days on a page „	2	12
11b	Three days to an opening, without Sunday, ruled for Cash, the on one side, the on the other side,	3	8
11b	Ditto, Memoranda on one side, and Cash on the other side, with Sunday,	3	8

Small Octavo—3½ by 6 in.

12	Enlarged, two days on a page, with Sunday,	2	8
12	Three days on a page,	2	0
13	Three days on a page, without Sunday,	1	8

Post 18mo—7½ by 5in.

17	Seven days to an opening,	0	6

Post 32mo—2½ by 3¾in.

29	Three days on a page, with Sunday,	0	12

Pica—5½ by 4½ in.

3	A week on a page, paper cover,	0	6

POCKET BOOK EDITIONS—ROAN TUCK.

20	Three days on a page, with Sunday,	Rs. 1	4

ROUGH OR SCRIBBLING DIARIES,

Interleaved with Blotting Paper and ruled with faint blue columns for Cash.

31	Foolscap size, a week in an opening,	Rs.	1	8
32	Quarto size, a week in the opening,		1	0
34	Quarto size, 7 days on a page,		1	0
35	Octavo size, a week in the opening,		1	0
36	Octavo size, 7 days on a page,		0	12

Without Blotting Paper.

35	Octavo size, a week in the opening,	0	12

COMMERCIAL OR OFFICIAL DIARY, No. 41.

This Diary will be found very useful for judicial minutes, for records of official work, for the counting house, &c.

Interleaved with blotting paper, Rs 6.

THE METALLIC NOTE-BOOK DIARY.

In a convenient form for the pocket. It contains a Calendar for the year, ruled spaces for every day in the year, pages at the end for cash entries, and blank pages for sundry memoranda. May be had in two sizes :—

No. 60,	8 2-8 by 2¾ inches,	Rs. 1	8
No. 61,	size 4¼ by 2¾ inches,	1	4

THE ABOVE ARE CASH PRICES.

EARLY SUPPLIES OF

GIFT CARDS for CHRISTMAS and the NEW YEAR

Have been Received, so that Orders for Cards, for Forwarding to Friends at Home, will be at once, attended

...ENCE.

...DECEMBER 1874.

...Cotton Market closed ...pressed, sales 12,000 bales; ...morning's report is heavy, probable ...10,000 bales, imports 25,000. Prices according to Reuter show no quotable change, but from private messages we learn that sales of Surats are almost impracticable unless at a material reduction from current quotations. The American receipts continue on a scale, which, for the time being, precludes any idea as to a short crop, and taking into account the various other adverse surroundings at the moment, it is surprising that the depression in Liverpool is not more marked. The present level of values is no doubt comparatively ...ste, and therefore the more difficult to ...e, but if, as seems now very probable, we ...ve a larger crop than last, there can be ...t that we have yet to see a further ...nd the very probability will render ...extremely cautious about entering into ...d operations until they see their way ...clearly. The American figures now show ...following comparison :—

	1874.	1873.	1872.
Three days' receipts	71,000	66,000	46,000
Total receipts from 1st Sept.	1,545,000	1,062,000	1,192,000

The General Produce Markets yesterday were dull at unaltered values.

Consols this morning are again quoted at 93, and French Rentes at 98. The price of Bar Silver is not given.

The advance in the Bank of England rate of discount yesterday to 6 per cent, was not altogether unexpected. The Reserve for sometime back has been at an extremely low point, and it was evident that the slightest increase in the demand for Bullion might at any moment lead to an advance in the rate. At the same time the demand for money has been, and promised to be, so limited, that it seemed quite possible the Bank might continue to work on without having to resort to a protective rate; and even now, unless some change has come over the position, of which we have no advice, there is little reason to look forward to a lengthened period of dear money.

STERLING EXCHANGE has naturally been rendered somewhat firmer to-day by the advance in the Bank rate, but there are very few bills offering, and the movement has been mainly restricted to increasing the difference between long and short dated paper. The quietness is further increased by a disposition on the part of both buyers and sellers to await the result of the biddings for the Council drafts on Wednesday. The general opinion seems to be that little difference will be made from the last fortnightly allotments, as notwithstanding dearer money, there is no inducement on this side to lay down funds at advanced rates.

To-day's quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 10 5/16d.	per rupee.
do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 10¼d.	,,
ellits 3 do.	...1. 10¾d.	,,
do. 6 do.	...1s. 11d.	,,
...cuments do.	...1s. 11 1/16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have still to repeat previous nominal quotations, say, 1/16 discount to par, for demand, and ⅛ discount for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very quiet and we now quote :—Fours Rs. 102 to ¼ ; Fours and a half, Rs. 183¼ ; Fives and a half, Rs. 108¼.

The SHARE MARKET has been firm to-day for Spinning Companies' scrip at in most instances a slight improvement in value, but there are few buyers, and for other shares the enquiry is insignificant.

COTTON continues very dull at a further decline of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but we are still considerably above Liverpool currencies, and a fall of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy would be required to induce any extent of business. Up-country prices in comparison are even higher than here, and business all round is necessarily very much restricted.

FREIGHTS in sympathy with cotton continue very dull but there is no change in rates.

For PIECE GOODS the enquiry is growing quieter daily, and although importers are still asking previous prices, a material reduction would be necessary to induce dealers to operate.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p.c.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91 xd
22,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,440
19,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New	740
10,000	500	375	12p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	615
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,150
6,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	200
9,000	1251	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
10,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
1 00	250	12	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	112
40,000	225	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	490

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRIG AMIZADE, 167 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mozambique (October 1st) with a general cargo and seventeen deck passengers.

THE SHIP CZAR, 993 tons, Captain G. Mejlander, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ult. from Newcastle (July 23rd), brought a cargo of 1,500 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. GOLCONDA, 1,253 tons, Captain J. C. Almond, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with China Mail, 2,117½ chests opium, and general cargo and the following passenger :—Messrs. Abboobuker and Baba Apee, for Galle.

THE SHIP PEGASUS, 1,127 tons, Captain Owen, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Liverpool (August 1st), brought a cargo of 1 681 tons coals. During the voyage she experienced two gales from eastward to the eastward off Cape of Good Hope. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP WINGED HUNTER, 1,293 tons, Captain D A Panne, arrived in harbour on the 28th ult. from New York (August 5th) and brought the following cargo : —15,000 cases kerosine oil, 1,000 cases turpentine, 125 bales drill, 2,000 casks resin, 500 kegs nails, 700 cases Pesqui'la, 1 case organ, and 18,742 pieces timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Bell Brandenberg and Co.

THE P. AND O. COS S. S. PERA, 1,203 tons, Captain R. Methven, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, (November 6th), calling at Adelaide and Point de Galle, with Australian Mail, and the following passengers:—Mr. T. Ker, Major Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bonnesan, and Mr. Cash. The Captain reports that H.M. S. Daphne left Galle on the 27th November for Bombay via Colombo. She brought the following cargo :—70 casks potatoes, 2 boxes plants, 4 casks tallow, 1 box seeds, 2 cases meat, 3 packages biscuits, and 1 ton sandalwood.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. BARODA, 1,332 tons, Captain W. W. Fentiman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 6th November, Hongkong 12th, Singapore 19th, Penang 24th, and Galle 27th, with China Mail, and the following passengers :—From Singapore —Mahomed Allie, C. Goolam Hussen and servant, two natives, and Captain Stead. From Galle—Mr. Keith Angus, and three natives. She brought the following cargo—869 packages tea, 270 packages silk, 2 cases specie, 3 boxes gold, 73 boxes silk piece goods, 11 cases glass bangles, 31 packages paper, 6 packages chinaware, 509 packages sugarcandy, 19 packages ivory, 2 packages earthenware, 2 packages baggage, 2 packages fruit, 7 bags betel-nuts, 174 slabs tin, 1 box rupees, 878 bags rice, and 33 packages merchandise.

THE SHIP KINGSTON, 1,208 tons, Captain Vaustone Mert, which arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo, from London (August 19th), brought the following cargo :—280 packages wine, 181 packages color, 25 cases champagne, 545 bales twist, 500 kegs steel iron, 813 cases window glass, 263 cases tumblers, 846 cases matches, 244 cases glassware, 362 packages beer, 502 kegs nails, 1,925 bundles and 7,496 bars iron, 100 barrels alum, 305 packages coal tar, 135 barrels coal pitch, 102 packages stones, 394 packages cotton piece goods, 360 packages papers, 500 casks cement, 23 casks padlocks 1,106 cases gin, 10 cases cologne, 131 casks whittings, 20 cases sardine, 20 packages vinegar, 155 kegs shots, 210 packages earthenware, 1,999 cases brandy, 9 casks ink, 25 cases safe, 121 boxes soap, 314 packages gunpowder, 9,000 bundles ironhoops, 4 casks soda, 30 cases perfumery, 46 cases candles, 20 casks blacking, 21 cases biscuits, 302 cases oilmanstore, 10 cases brass, 29 cases spirit, 122 cases acid, 125 drum, oil and 12 packages varnish. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ewart Latham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Baroda (s)	Fentiman	Shanghai, Nov. 6.
	Pera (s)	Methven	Melbourne, Nov. 6.
	Amizade	Nacoda	Mozambique, Oct. 1.
	Chandas	Hage	Shield, July 5.
	Mindora	Stock	Liverpool, July 17.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	India (s)	Dodero	Genoa, &c.
	Sussex Merchant	Nacoda	Jeddah & Hoodooda.
	Golconda (s)	Almond	China, &c.

The steamer Malwa, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.		
27	Twilight	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 1.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde s, 155 cases oilmanstores, and 6 cases medicine Shu urally Heptoola ; 15 casks paints, Tyabally Abdoolally and Co ; 20 casks paints, Nuzurally Sumsoodin ; 32 cases port, 36 cases claret, and 100 c ses pale-ale, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 6 cases claret, 3 cases champagne, 1 case hock, 1 case curacao, and 1 case brandy, Jewanjee Eduljee Sons ; 3 cases paper, Volkart Brothers ; 8 cases oilmanstores, A E Sumsoodin ; 25 cases of manstores, Bolton and Co.

J C Stevenson s, 1 cask old tom, and 1 cask rum, C E Mitchell and Co.

Carmarthenshire, 99 cases bra... metjee Nowrojee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Rosario, 19 cases acid, Essofally Ebramjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Ettore s, 2 cases colours, A C Gumpert ; 6 cases violet, Planque Vinay and Co ; 4 cases glassware, Framjee Ardaseer Dav...

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Timor s, 585 cwts gall, and 315 cwts myrabolium, Rowe... Manockhund ; 397 cwts myrobollams, Jetha Purshot... 50 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber ; 99 bales wool, Vu... das Vundrawandas ; 70 bales wool, Nursee Kenowje... Co ; 4 bales wool, Cursondass Nensee ; 183 bales wo... kart Brothers ; 63 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co ; wool, Mahomedbhoy Coorjee ; 31 bales wool, Pragjee 23 bales wool. Heersnund Nundram ; 40 bales wool, Govindjee ; 35 bales wool. Vullubdass Jairam ; 42 ... Alsen Riebe and Co ; 9 ; bales wool, Topun Ju... bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co ; 85 bales Dwarjee Bhoras ; 45 bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart a... 35 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 5 bales cotto... pan Inderjee ; 40 bales wool, Mooljee Goculdass ; wool, R Khimjee ; 135 cwts ambabulies, J Jaitha ; wool, S Naranjee and Co ; 25 bales wool, S Veerjee wool, S Mollading.

Emeralds, 68 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co ; 14 ... ton, Hurnaron Manuckram ; 120 bales cotton, Dewjee jee.

Strathclyde s, 26 bales wool, B I S N Co.

Woodburn s, 600 cwts myrabolians, Ralli Brothers.

Malwa s, 75 cwts horns, Hassun Noor Mahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s, 79 cwts horns, Mahomed Sullaman ; 16 bales hides Sukoorbhoy Futtaybhoy, 6 bales hides, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola ; 17 cases peacock feathers, Hassun Noor Mahomed ; 9 bales hides and skins, Rembools Goolam Mahomed ; 16 bundles E teeth, Abdoolrahaman Ossman ; 137 pieces E teeth, Meeanbund Sumrookhund ; 1067 cwts rapeseed, Nebrass Natumdass ; 78 cases tea, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Joosub ; 15 bundle- E teeth. A Ahmed ; 205 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co ; 700 cwts myrabollams, Nursey Khuttow.

FOR MALTA.

Malwa s, 1,000 cwts wheat, Alsen Riebe and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Monte Video, 100 bales rags, Farnham and Co. ; 100 bales rags Jairam Sewjee.

FOR VENICE.

Malwa s, 2 bales hides, L Sibills and Co. ; 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, H Clayson and Co. ; 250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Borrowdale s, 9,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Ettore s, 109 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co. ; 350 cwts wheat, Alsen Riebe and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ettore s, 12 packages coffee, and 50 bales hides, B I S N Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co ; 98 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ettore s, 13 bales skins, and 100 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca s, 10 packages fishmaws and 10½ cwts fennal seed, Currimbhoy Heerjee ; 25 packages red raisin, Enderjee Moonsee 10 cases P feathers, R Khimjee ; 10 cases P feathers, B Bhoga ; 18 cases Hingda, and 19 cases kismis, C Heerjee ; 1 case sharkfins, Goomalbhoy Lalljee ; 26 cases sharkfins, Peerbhoy Assur ; 88 packages sharkfins, C Heertee ; 307 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, C. Ebram.

Golconda s, 21 chests opium, H Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaluk ; 39 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Golconda s, 29 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 53 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co ; 1 chest opium, Goolraz Singanee ; 16 chests opium, Tata and Co. ; 72 chests opium Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 11 chests opium, Girdhurlall Hur, mundroy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is hereby notified that two camels will in future be allowed for the carriage of cooking utensils of Batteries of horse and field Artillery on ordinary movements, and on field service, instead of one camel, as included in the statements published in G. G. O. No. 901 of 1874.

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 29.

Thorold, Major, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, from Julpigorie.

DECEMBER 1.

Mitchell, Major, Bengal 4th Regt N I, from leave, from Australia.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 29.

Birnie, Surgeon Major, Bombay Army Med Dept, on duty, to Belgaum.

NOVEMBER 30.

Fuller, Captain, Bombay Royal Engineers, on leave, to Matheran

DECEMBER 1.

Levin, Lieut, Bengal 2-13th Regt, leave, to Allahabad.

Jacob, Captain, Bombay Sup Army School, on duty, to Tanna.

Webb, Lieut Col, Bengal 8th Regt, on leave, to England.

Adye, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, on Med Cert, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 28.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Capt E Swetenham, Ex Engr, 1st grade, arrived at Mhow on the 25th Sept 1874, and assumed charge of the Mhow Division on the forenoon of that date.

Maj G Newmarch, Ex Engr, 1st grade, having completed the transfer of the charge of the Mhow Division, Public Works, to Capt E Swetenham, left Mhow on the 21st Oct 1874 en route to British Burmah,

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Robert Boddington Smart, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, and Mr Paul Agabeg Peters, Asst Surveyor, 4th grade, have passed by the 1st or Lower Standard Vernacular Examination.

Mr Charles Wyatt Joseph Ford, Asst Surveyor, 4th grade, passed by the 1st or Lower Standard Vernacular Examination.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Capt T T Carter, R E, Offg Depy Supt, 2nd grade, is granted thirty days' subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough to Europe, from 1st Dec 1874.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

H Horst, Esq., Asst Supt, 1st grade, assumed charge of No 2 Khandesh and Bombay Native States Topographical Survey from F P Girdlestone, Esq., on the 18th Oct.

The following promotions are made in the Junior Branch, with effect from the 1st Oct 1874, to fill existing vacancies :—

Messrs J A Vanderput and R W Chew, 4th class surveyors, 3rd Grade, to 2nd grade.

Mr J A May, from Surveyor, 4th grade, to 3rd grade.

The following appointment is made in the Junior Branch :—

Mr Duncan Campbell, to be an Ass Surveyor, 4th grade, on probation, from the 1st Nov 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

Mr G Pettitt, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the 1st Rawulpindee to the 1st Peshawur Division, Military Works.

Furlough leave of absence for forty-three days is granted to Lieut F B Grant D'Aguilar, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Dalhousie Division, Military Works, from the 20th Nov or such date as he may avail himself thereof.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Capt F Fitzbrae, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Neemuch State Railway, is attached to the Office of the Director of State Railways as a temporary arrangement.

Capt C E Shepherd, R E, Ex Engr 3rd grade, is posted to the Thhoot State Railway.

HOLKAR (STATE) RAILWAY

Mr A Izat, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, assumed charge of the Nerbudda Division, Holkar State, Railway, on the 16th Nov 1874, from Mr Stanley Alexander, Ex Engr, 3rd grade.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govt Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr Hugh D Sandeman to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 21st Sept last.

Mr L G Frobyn to officiate as an Extra Asst Comr of the 3rd grade during the absence on furlough of Muhammad Ikrar ullah Khan, or until further orders.

The services of Lieut Col C R Shaw, Depy Comr, Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 31st Dec 1874.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Mr J K Hume, an Asst Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, serving in British Burma, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from this date.

Mr F B Girdlestone, Depy Supt of the Topographical Survey, 3rd grade, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for twenty-one months and for three months under Rule 1.

Capt S A Swinley, Stat on Staff Corps, Nowgong, to conduct the duties of Cant Mag at Nowgong, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 17th Oct 1874, during the absence of Capt E Temple, on privilege leave.

The undermentioned Officers serving under the Resident at Hyderabad have passed the prescribed examinations as specified, opposite their respective names :—

Capt R Thompson Asst Comr, passed in Mahratta according to the Higher Standard.

Saiad Abdool-Hakk Karnatik Extra Asst Commissioner, passed in Mahratta according to the Higher Standard.

Ram Rao Govind, Extra Asst Comr, passed in Criminal, Civil and Revenue Law according to the Higher Standard.

Muhammad Shahab-ud-din, Khan Bahadoor, Attache to the Resident at Hyderabad,—passed in Criminal, Civil and Revenue Law, according to the Lower Standard.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govt Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, consequent on the retirement of Mr. H. D. Sandeman from the Bengal Civil Service :—

Mr. H. A. Mangles to be Asst Genl, Bengal, but to continue to officiate as Comptroller General and Head Comr of the Dept of Issue.

Mr. C. E. Chapman to be Asst Genl, British Burmah, but to continue to officiate as Asst Genl, N. W. Provinces, and Depy Comr of Issue, Allahabad Circle.

Mr. W. E. Gordon to be Depy Asst Genl, Bombay.

Mr. E. Rule to be Depy Asst Genl, N. W. Provinces, but to continue to officiate as Depy Asst Genl, British Burmah.

Mr. W. Donald to be Asst Asst Genl, Bombay.

Mr. A. Anthony to be Asst Asst Genl, Madras, and to officiate as Depy Asst Genl, N. W. Provinces.

Mr. D. Teagish to be Asst to the Asstt Genl, Madras.

Mr. E. M. Palmer to be Assistant to the Accountant General, British Burmah.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on private affairs :—

Surgn Maj Robert Faure Hutchinson, M. D., of the Medical Dept,—for one year, 8 months and 6 days, Surg. Maj. J. Fownes Norton Wise, M. D., of the med. dept, for one year, Maj Robert Durie Osborn, BI S C—for two years.

Lieut A T S A Rind, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 3rd class, on probation, will officiate as Sub-Ass t Comsy General, 1st class, to fill a temporary vacancy in that grade, with effect from the 23rd May 1874, and until further orders.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hydrabad is confirmed :—

Dated the 14th Nov.—Granting Lieut Col G Adye, Comdt, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingt 1, leave of absence to Bombay for thirty days, from the 15th Nov 1874, or date of departure from Jalna, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

In consequence of the death of Lieut Genl D Babington, Madras Infantry, on the 12th Aug 1874, the name of Maj Genl R E Youngjusband, C B, B S C, is placed on the list of Lieut Gen.s ; that of Col F H Scott, M S C, is placed on the list of Maj Gen.s ; that of Major (Lieut Col in M S C) A M Davies, is placed on the list of Lieut Cols on the Indian Gradation List.

The undermentioned Officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut Col, is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut Col James Joseph O'Bryen, BI S C, 22nd Nov 1874.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—C pt John Mawby Closey Galloway, Madras Cavalry, to be Major from Aug 13 1874, vice Lieut Genl D Babington, Madras Infantry, deceased.

The undermentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut Col William Butler Shawe, 29th Oct 1874.

The undermentioned Officers is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs.

Surgn Maj John Pitthall, M D, of the Medical Dept, Examiner of Medical Accounts, for 14 months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Accounts Branch of the P W Dept, with effect from the 10th Sept 1874 :—

Mr J W S Binks, Acct, 2nd grade, Hyderabad, to 1st grade.

Mr W H Pigott, Acct, 3rd grade, Rajpootana, to 2nd grade.

Baboo Woma Churn Chuckerbutty, Acct, 4th grade, Military Works Branch, to 3rd grade.

Mr A Percy, Acct, 4th grade, Assam to 3rd grade.

Mr M H Gaynor, Acct, 4th grade, Mysore to 3rd grade.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following temporary promotions in the Military Works Branch of the P W Dept, with effect from the 10th Sept 1874 :—

From Supg Engr, 2nd grade to 1st grade—Maj D Limond R E.

From Supg Engr, 3rd grade, to 2nd grade—Maj A. Perkins, R E, and Maj O F de P Falconnet R E.

From offg Supg Engineer, 3rd grade, to Tempy Supg Engr, 3rd grade, Mr J P C Anderson, Maj C M Browne, R E, Mr R Tyndall, and Maj W R Tucker, R E.

From Asst Engr, 1st grade, to Ex Engr 4th grade—Lieut W L Greenstreet, R E.

From A sst Engr, 2nd grade, to Asst Engr, 1st grade—Lieut J F Garwood, R E.

Mr J R Bagley, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, having passed the examination prescribed is promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st March 1874.

The under-mentioned Engineer Apprentices are promoted to the rank of Asst Engr 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st Sept, 1874 :—

Mr A Grant, Mr S A L Corrigan, and Mr O Hornle, Military Works Branch.

Mr J Cuzens, British Burmah.

Mr J M Lane, 4sept, 3rd grade, officiated in the 2nd grade from 2nd to 27th Oct 1874, both days inclusive.

Mr G Ri hardson, Asst Supt, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as a Supt, 3rd grade, with effect from the 2nd Oct 1874, during the absence of Mr Flindell, on furlough, or until further orde r.

The services of Surgn J North, in medical charge of H H the Nizam's state Railway, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras with effect from the 14th, Dec 1874.

The under-mentioned passed students of the ...mson C... Engineering College a... Apprentice... ...to ...

...icken promotion at that period ; ...ll some five years after- ...ous annual over-supply ...ake itself felt as an evil. ...iod, moreover, more than Governments and Administra- ...up, and begun to act on, the ...regards the non-civilian Anglo- ...munity—atrociously unjust dogma, ...billet of a grade befitting a gentleman ...be filled either by a civilian or a high- ...educated native, and to indent for young ...accordingly. There is, we believe, no ...the North-West Provinces' Govern- ...time indented for and obtained, ...dly, more civilians than it could ...provide for. It may have ...to a high-pressure Go- ...Governor to have a ...aiting for every un- ...400 or 450 that might ...such posts—and this in- ...one of the places where the shoe most ...ed—a civilian cannot be permanently re- tained without risk of exciting in him so great and just discontent as will make him worse than useless to Government ; and that is really all that can be expected from the principle, or rather non-principle, of "all civilians and high-class educated natives"—a wretched unjust dictum that must now be flung aside and for ever. The blunders in calculating how many young civilians they would require, committed by some Governors, were amusing. Sir Bartle Frere, in one year, indented for nineteen, and within three months discovered that he only wanted two! "Oh," wrote out the Secretary of State, "it is of no consequence; the seventeen not required in Bombay, can be transferred to the Bengal Presidency!" It was long before the civilians chiefly affected woke up to a full sense of the injury they were suffering. Naturally, the North-Western Provinces men were the first to take the alarm. They saw that they were not "rising," and, that comparing their lot with that which the Haileybury men had enjoyed, they were badly off ; but beyond that—that is of the causes why the promotion of men of twelve or thirteen years' service and less had become so—slow, they saw nothing. They consulted together, ventilated their undoubted grievance, and, at length, sent in memorials of remonstrance, with what little immediate effect we all know. Still, their now three-years-old agitation has not been altogether fruitless; on the contrary, it has been so far successful that it has riveted the attention of the Supreme Government to their wrong. The whole question is now under consideration by that Government, and this much at least may be regarded as certain, viz., that henceforth no similar evil will be allowed to attain existence. Already has the India House been virtually bound down not to send out a man in excess of the number indented for, and the maximum of the annual indent was some time ago fixed at, we believe, twenty-five for the Bengal Presidency at large, with proportionate quotas for the other administrative divisions. Very recently it seemed probable that an endeavour would be made to equalize promotion by transfers of civilians from the North-Western Provinces to other Presidencies and administrations, but the obstacles in the way of equitably carrying out such an, at best, very disagreeable remedy, became so obvious that, we think, we are right in affirming that the idea has been definitively discarded. What will eventually be done, it is difficult to conjecture, but there is a strong probability that the fixed maximum of annual admissions will soon be very considerably reduced. It is, at any rate, felt that it is not merely desirable but imperative that the service should again offer to competitors those powerful attractions which, on the initiation of competition, drew so many young men of brilliant ability into it; and that to attain that end it will be necessary to allow the strength of the service to subside to about what it was before it became over-crowded, and to permanently keep it at that strength. But, though it is admitted that promotion has been slow, and that now a young hand may not count on obtaining his first step of permanent advancement in less than nine years, it is also held that not a solitary case for pecuniary compensation, in the form of a small personal allowance, or in any other form, has been discovered. The younger men of to-day are worse off than were their predecessors of *ante* 1856, but still they are by no means badly off as some of them would make out : at least so it is held. In the Punjab and some other *quasi*-non-regulation provinces, there is, it is considered, an unduly large proportion of non-civilian administrative agency. These men could not, however, be summarily turned out, even were there a disposition to so get rid of them. The military retirement scheme will take away a few, and beyond that every unquestionably incompetent, or inefficient man, will be ordered to pack up his camel trunks and go ; and one has already been so warned. There are not many such inefficients, but some there are. A Lieutenant-Governor's report, we have heard, recently reached Government in which it was stated that the Full Assistant being unable to perform a certain casual duty of his, His Honour had directed the Commissioner to direct the Deputy Commissioner to take up the duty. The Government of India pounced on the passage, and demanded why that had been? The answer was, that the Full Assistant, a military officer and old hand in the Commission, could not be got to understand land revenue matters, and that, therefore, the duty in question—one of importance to the ryotry—had been imposed on the Deputy Commissioner! "Remand that military officer," wrote the Government of India. But that Government, however severely just, has, on more occasions than one, shown itself to be most considerate. It is therefore certain that such a memorial as our correspondent "Keswal," a few days ago, in these columns, suggested should be addressed to the Government of India, would, if sent, at least meet with all the attention it really merited.

H. BETTS ... TANT TO

MR. A. MENIST,

OCCULIST OPTICIAN,

AMSTERDAM, AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON

THERE exists very generally the impression that the time when Spectacles should be adopted, as also their description and power, are matters chiefly regulated by the age ; that this is not the case is demonstrated by the fact that we find large numbers of people of all ages compelled to use them ; but even for those who have enjoyed perfect vision in early life, no rule can possibly be laid down, it must depend upon the power of accommodation which is retained by the eye, and this will vary extremely according to the constitution, the occupation, and the amount of exposure and wear and tear to which the eyes have been subjected ; the following are a few of the indications WHEN SPECTACLES ARE REQUIRED.

WHEN the eyes water, or become fatigued by short exercise ;
WHEN the letters of a book appear to blend, or become double or treble ;
WHEN more light is requisite than was formerly,
WHEN objects to be seen must be held further off than heretofore ;
WHEN difficulty is experienced in threading a needle ;
WHEN the eyes appear confused, as though a mist were before them ;
WHEN black specks seem floating in the sight ;
WHEN any of the above indications arise ;
THEN the affectation of not requiring Spectacles should cease ;
THEN a responsible and skilful Optician should be consulted ;
THEN a pair of "Preservers" should be obtained.

Mr. Betts's long experience enables him to advise on all that pertains to the remedying defective vision, by the skilful adaptations of perfectly true lenses of the requisite power, and also by the judicious selection of a Spectacle frame of the form most becoming the face.

Mr. Betts will return to Bombay for a short time in December. Letters and communications may be addressed care of Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HART—November 26th, at Vepery, the wife of Mr. A. H. Hart of a daughter.

HAMILTON—November 24th, at Meerut, the wife of Captain W. G. Hamilton, 4th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

MAYNARD—November 27th, at Oonao, Oudh, the wife of Captain F. Maynard, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WINTLE—SHAW—November 23rd, at St. Andrew's Church, Mohbat, Chumparun, by the Rev. John Richardson, Revd Edmund Wintle, Opium Department, eldest son of Colonel E. H. C., and grandson of General E. Wintle, to Eleanor Sophia, third daughter of J. C. Shaw, Esq., Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Ruhurwah, Bettiah, Chumparun. No Cards.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1874.

No one may justly accuse the *Bombay Gazette* of undue partiality for the Covenanted Civil Service of India, or of ever having truckled to that service. Than this journal there has been no organ of opinion, conducted with the aim of beneficially influencing the course of public events, more uniformly ready to expose and denounce glaring miscarriages of administration or gross neglect of duty, and when these have been fairly traceable to civilians, the knowledge of the fact has neither dulled our apprehension nor blunted our censure. Especially have we been prone to repel, and with something like scorn, assumptions of superiority by individual civilians, or by the body as a whole, on grounds of mere local or service status ; and to assert, mayhap arrogate, for the upper non-official class a standing in the community second to that of no other class. Nevertheless, none than we would more acutely mourn the collapse, or even the marked deterioration of the Civil Service. That body, it may be admitted, has worked out a vast deal of good for India, and is in a degree as essential to the stability of the British hold thereon, as these very European bayonets by which we mainly retain the country. "The Service" is an institution to which the natives look up with a voluntary respect and esteem that cannot be educed from them for any other grade. In their estimation the covenanted civilian is socially, morally, and intellectually above par with his every Anglo-Indian compatriot, and come of a class in England the control and government by members of which is the least humiliating form in which foreign domination can present itself. Of a body thus thought of by the mass of the population, the serious deterioration would be a national loss. Because of the still undissipated natal incivism of the people, and their consequent involuntary worship of that which they deem a corps of the best blood and rank of England, the more important machinery of administration may not by others be worked with equal satisfaction to the native subjects as by the Civil Service. Yet from civilians of all the great divisions of British India is there now rising on the air something like a moan that their service is, and has of late been, deteriorating ; that the best of the eligible youth of the United Kingdom, of England especially, have ceased to compete for it ; and that it is likely at no very distant time to be wholly composed of a class of men, competent in a narrow acceptation of that term, but in most essential respects inferior to the civilians whom Haileybury supplied, and to the first and best batches of the competitioners. The cause of this coming deterioration is, it is alleged, not far to seek, being palpable and exposed to all. It is that covenanted employ in this country has ceased to offer tempting prizes, or even adequate inducement, to the best youth of home. Though salaries have increased rather than decreased, and appointments multiplied, the average lot of the Indian civilian of the present day, if we except those of over eighteen years' service, is pecuniarily bad in comparison with what was that of the Haileybury men. That this is a true bill, a collation of the Civil Lists of the last few years, with those of 1855 and 1856, and of even later years, will at once establish. The source of the evil—for an evil, and a serious one it is—is readily discernible. It is simply that for years back the service has been over-recruited and in a degree not dreamt of by outsiders. Under almost every Government and administration in the country is there now more or less of an excess of civilians. This, as may have been inferred from the service letters which have appeared in these columns, is being felt as a grievance even in the Bombay Presidency ; though here the overstocking, the undue crowding, is trifling compared to what exists in some other divisions of the empire. In Bengal Proper, in Madras, in the North-Western Provinces, in Oude, the Punjab and the Central Provinces, there are at least some civilians for whom no due provision offers. Everywhere promotion is stagnating, while in the North-Western Provinces it has for years been almost altogether inappreciable. From the latter jurisdiction, memorials of remonstrance and demands of redress have been pouring in on the Government of India by the dozen. Men of twelve and fourteen years' service, still on salaries no better than those of some Registrars, have flung in the teeth of the Supreme authority that though provident, competent, willing, officially industrious and without a mark against their characters, they have found it impossible to save the money necessary to send their wives and children home ; and some of the more exacerbated spirits did not hesitate to throw out a hint that they contemplated getting "advised," whether in their cases actions for damages and compensation would not lie against the Secretary of State, on the ground that his predecessors had not scrupled to wile them into the service by inducements of an utterly unreal and deluding character! And of a verity, at the doors of former Secretaries of State, and those of past Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, must the blame lie. In 1856 and 1857 the Secretary of State and then Court of Directors sent out competitioners at the rate of actually three hundred per cent. in excess of the number required—say ninety civilian recruits instead of from twenty to twenty-five—and continued to do so for years. The Rebellion, however, caused many deaths, vacancies and retirements, and with other causes

NOTES OF THE DAY.

ELSEWHERE will be found the report of a case of considerable public interest, which was sent up from Poona by Captain Evezard, Cantonment Magistrate, and tried yesterday before Mr. Justice Marriott and a Special Jury. The prisoners, Joseph Wilson and Patrick Murphy, privates in H. M. 7th Fusiliers, were charged with murder and abetment of murder. It appears that, late on the night of the 14th November last, the two men, stupefied with the deleterious stuff sold in the bazaar under the name of liquor, strayed from the barrack room into the cavalry lines and cavalry bazaar at Gorpoorie, each in his uniform and each armed with a rifle with a bayonet fixed to it. It is difficult to ascertain with what intention, if any, the men started on a midnight expedition ; but the first enquiry which they appear to have made was for the "Bombay road," which was pointed out to them

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 1st December.

The National Assembly met yesterday when the proceedings were simply of a formal nature. All Parties agreed that it was advisable to defer the discussion on the constitution until January next.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, 1st December.

In a speech made by Prince Bismarck in Parliament yesterday, His Highness declared that the policy of Germany towards Alsace and Lorraine would be solely guided by the interests of the Empire.

LONDON, 1st December.

Mr. Disraeli is suffering from an attack of gout which confines him to his room.

THE MAILS.

LONDON 30th Nov., Aft

The Bombay Mails of the 9th inst. were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 30th Nov., Aft

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull. Surats depressed.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 93.

5 do. French Rente, 1872 ..... 98.

Bar Silver 58¼

The Bank of [illegible] has this day raised its rate of discount to [illegible]

The following [illegible] have passed through the Suez Canal :—Hibernia and Nizam.

Departure for Bombay, via Suez Canal—Lancaster.

SIR LEWIS PELLY, K.C.S.I., has arrived in Bombay.

SIR SALAR JUNG will probably proceed to Calcutta on the 28th of this month.

LADY DAVIES, accompanied by Captain Cautley was expected to arrive at Lahore on Saturday last.

WE regret to observe that the Meerut station-master, who fell under an engine lately and lost both his legs, died on the 25th.

A TELEGRAM to the *Pioneer* announces the Viceroy's arrival at Mooteeharee on Sunday. His Excellency was escorted into the station by volunteers and was to have been entertained at night by the Rajah of Bettiah.

MR. R. HUNTER writes from Australia to a friend in Bombay that he has chartered the ship Antiope, which, with Mr. Kenny, will arrive in Bombay shortly with over 200 horses. The batch is said to contain some excellent pairs, and also some racers.

THE actual amount of the drafts of the Secretary of State for India against the revenue of this country in the year 1874-75 to the end of the month just expired was Rs. 7,61,52,000, and the loss, on account of exchange, exceeded the estimate by Rs. 1,10,220.

THE *Ceylon Times* has reason to believe that the attention of Parliament is to be called to the mortality from fever and starvation in the Western provinces of Ceylon, and to the action of the administration in connection with it, on an early day during the coming Session.

IN consequence of the death of Lieutenant-General D. Babington, Madras Infantry; Major-General R. S. Yeunghusband, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, is raised to the rank of Lieuten-General; Colonel F. H. Scott of the Madras Staff Corps, becomes a Major-General; while the name of Major A. M. Davis is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels on the Indian gradation list.

A LETTER from Bustee dated 26th November, informs the *Delhi Gazette* that, a case of some interest is now being tried before the Magistrate; Makunath, late Dewan of the Rajah of Bustee, a wealthy and well known Zemindar, is standing his trial for offering a bribe of Rs. 5,000 to Mr. McMullin, District Superintendent of Police, in a case connected with the late Mutiny, which was some time ago pending before the Assistant Magistrate. A barrister from Allahabad has been retained for the defence.

THE *Indian Church Gazette* advocates the training of Eurasians as Railway servants. Our contemporary maintains that the Eurasian is not wanting in nerve or skill when properly trained, and thinks he might be taught to handle an engine with efficiency. Whereas he says, the drivers whom we import and pay about on the same scale as a Captain in the army, frequently, after spending their money on champagne at five rupees a bottle, have to be discharged from the service and become loafers.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with Colonel Dillon, arrived at Umballa, we read, at about 9 P. M. of the 25th ultimo, riding in from Nabun. Major General Lumsden and Colonel Roberts arrived in the morning. The Head Quarters Camp is pitched on the open in rear of the Artillery Hospital; the tents of Lord Napier with those of his personal staff, in the compound opposite. It is expected the Commander-in-Chief will remain at Umballa till Christmas and then proceed to Peshawur.

A CONTEMPORARY says :—The Punjab Traction engines are to be taken over by the Government. Their merits have been somewhat acrimoniously discussed from time to time, but we learn now that they are to become Goverment property from the 1st of next January, and regular trains will probably be run between Rawal Pindee and Peshawur for the conveyance of commissariat stores and passengers. Mr. Crompton, who deserves the credit of having persevered with this enterprise through good and evil report, has made some alteration in the engine-wheels which is believed to be an improvement.

A PAINFUL sensation has been excited in Singapore by the arrival there, on the 10th ultimo, of five shipwrecked men of the British ship Euxine,—which vessel was destroyed by fire in August last in the South Atlantic—and who, after many day's exposure in their boat, and the loss of all their provisions and water, drew lots and put to death a fellow seaman to sustain the lives of the rest. The unfortunate man's death is invested with fresh horror by the fact that only from three to five hours after the commission of the dreadful deed, they were discovered and picked up by the Dutch ship Java Packet, which carried them to Batavia. An account of their sufferings is given in another column.

THE Agricultural Department reports as follows on the state of the season and prospects the crops for the week ending the 26th ultimo :—Reports continue to be satisfactory from all quarters. The result of the kharif harvest in Bombay and the Central Provinces has been generally excellent. In Bengal the state and prospect of the main rice crop continue to be favourable, and harvesting is already going on in many places with good results. The sowing of the cold weather crops still progresses fairly, and re-sowings are being made on the tracts where the former were destroyed by the late heavy rains. In Furreedporé, malarious fever is retarding the harvest and agricultural operations generally. Prices falling generally.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PLEA FOR BAD MEAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your leading article of the 27th would lead any one who does not understand the means and ways of this place to believe that now we shall have some better and cheaper meat. Please let us not be so sanguine for such good things. The authorities have discovered rascalities in the way of passing bad meat; but by that it must not be supposed that better meat could be put in the place of that bad one. You must have read in the evidence given that bad meat was to be passed every 2 or 3 days. Perhaps no one yet has known why? Well, I think I can give you the reason why. The scanty supply of good and sound cattle meat allow the butcher to give continual good meat; because the cattle brought to the slaughter-house are too lean, the butcher can only pick few to fatten for a few days, and the rest he must try and pass the best way he can. If, now, he is made to supply only good fat meat, he must raise his rate or he must shut up shop. The fraud has been detected for bad meat, but the means to get good at a reasonable rate have not yet been found, and I defy the best butcher in the world to give us good meat from the cattle brought daily to the slaughter-house at Bandora. There are great many more details to go through this meat business. Mind, vendos and consumers must be both satisfied, and to effect this there are a great deal more reforms to make than many of us think.

I shall be glad to give more details and information if you think fit to insert these few lines.

D. B.

Bandora, 30th November 1874.

*** More details will be very acceptable.—ED. *B. G.*

THE CULPABILITY OF INDIAN HUSBANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me through the aid of your valuable paper to ask a little advice from your correspondent of the 26th inst., who signs herself a "Looker On." I have been engaged to be married to my present affianced husband for the last twenty-five years; throughout the whole of that time he has ever been strictly devoted, lover-like, and attentive to me—the obstacles that have hitherto prevented our union being dead and removed, we had made up our minds to a speedy, and undressy union, until your correspondent of the 26th caused me to waver, and to decide on asking her advice, before risking the happiness that I have kept singly for a quarter of a century. I am a little artistic, and a little scientific; but am not a bit literary; I just love a novel if the hero is anything like Jack. Jack is neither the former nor the latter; indeed he is not a decided bore on any subject, and singly we have always suited each other. Now, I ask your correspondent's advice, would it be better for me to retain my present happiness in single certainty, or risk it all in double uncertainty? An answer will oblige,

A WEAK WOMAN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with some interest not unmixed with amusement the series of letters that have lately appeared in the *Gazette* on the indifference of husbands in this country, and I've come to the conclusion that your fair correspondents have hardly made out a fair case, in that the mistake which subsequently embitters their existence is more often made by them in the first instance. To explain.

Is it not a fact that there are dozens of girls who marry out here, on a very limited acquaintance with, or knowledge of the objects of their choice? And does not any one who has the privilege of an intimacy with the fair sex know that there are many of them who pourtray in their mind's eye their future husband as possessing a character for devotion akin to that of William Wallace, or at the least one of those ideals of manhood with which Miss Braddon's works abound?

Is it, then, I would ask, a matter for suprise, that young ladies of this kind, who marry on a superficial knowledge of their husbands, should be disappointed at not finding in them all that they desire.

The remedy for such uncongenial alliances to a very great extent lies in their own hands, and the old maxim, "Marry in haste and repent at leisure," fully explains my meaning.

JOHN FALSTAFF.

28th November.

A NATIVE JUROR'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When all, from the Presiding Judge down to the Deputy Sheriff, knew for certain that the case for trial at the Criminal Sessions this morning was that of the two *European* soldiers, charged with the murder of a native at Poona, and that the Special Jury to try the case was to consist *entirely of European* Jurors (as no *native* names were called at all) does it not, Mr. Editor, betray an utter want of consideration to the *Native* Special Jurors (on the part of those who summoned them) that they should have been dragged to the Court House this morning for no earthly purpose? If the notice given in the Papers for calling the Jurors had excluded the *Native* Jurors, it would have saved them a great deal of trouble and anxiety. I hope this hint will be turned to advantage in future.

If the class of the prisoner is to decide the class of the Jury, does it not stand to reason that a native prisoner should be allowed an entire native Jury? Surely with the Bombay University doing its work at present with full swing, lack of competent native jurors cannot be with justice pleaded as an excuse for denying the native prisoners the privilege of being tried *solely* by their own countrymen. What is food to the geese must be food to the ganders.

When the victim is a native and the prisoner a European (as in the present case) or when vice versa is the case, a mixed jury, half Europeans and half natives, would be the right arrangement; but, my opinion, I am afraid, is not suited to the temper of the age.

A JUROR.

Bombay, 1st Dec. 1874.

MOFUSSIL VERSUS CITY MAGISTRATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you have inserted "Pencil's" letter, it would be but fair to insert the reply that Mr. Judge made to Mr. Crawford on the 26th ultimo, which your reporter inadvertently omitted. That reply was as follows :—

Mr. Judge said he was surprised at the first remark made by Mr. Crawford in reply to him, for he would venture to assert without fear of contradiction that there were a great number of gentlemen on the magisterial Bench in the Mofussil of as high standing as regards legal attainments and capability of exercising a wise discretion as any magistrate in Bombay.

The Court here interrupted Mr. Judge with the remark that he need not address himself to that point.

Mr. Judge then said that Mr. Crawford's remarks upon that point had made no impression upon the Court, there would be no necessity for him to say anything more upon it but this, that the reason assigned by Mr. Crawford could not be the reason why the Legislature had hitherto refrained from extending the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code as regards bail to the Presidency towns. With reference to Mr. Crawford's other objection, Mr. Judge remarked that even if Mr. Crawford had already done that which he threatened to do before the end of the day, namely, made the guilt of his client, Chand Cassum, apparent to the Court, the offence with which he was charged would still be a bailable offence both according to English and Indian law, and he submitted, that, as the Legislature had, in the Criminal Procedure Code, distinctly stated it to be its opinion, that it was imperative upon Magistrates in India to admit to bail persons charged with such offences as his client was charged with, His Worship would exercise a wise discretion in admitting his client to bail in accordance with the provisions of that Code, although he was not legally bound by them.

A.

1st December 1874.

THE SECURITY OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If Mr. Grant Duff looks to the Foreign Office as the place in which to gain the name and reputation of an English statesman, and if fortune should crown his wishes by landing him in that office in a responsible post when the Conservatives are turned out of office, the present affords an excellent opportunity for the traveller in our midst to look about him and learn, if he can, something about the weakness and the strength, the fugitive and the permanent condition of the Indian Empire.

It will probably be in the days of Mr. Grant Duff, and during his tenure of office, that the question which I have propounded will be forced upon the attention of the British nation, and it is a fact in the history of British India that every great change of a political character that has taken place in this country has found both the politicals of India and the people of England—unprepared. Our good luck, not our foresight, has always pulled us through, though not without an unnecessary expenditure of blood and treasure. Did we not grope and blunder five and thirty years ago in Afghanistan, and are we not as prone to grope and blunder there now? Did we not walk blindfolded before the great mutiny of 1857, and are we not walking blindfolded now? India has established a Foreign Office, and in that office diplomatic forms are observed which satisfy the Government of India. But does that office possess a policy worthy of the name? If it does, the question can be readily answered, in what consists the security and permanency of British India?

That security and permanency may be jeopardized from within and from without. From within by hostile tribes and an ignorant easily incited people. This by itself is not a matter for much disquietude; the worst foe, within being an alien armed soldiery against whom we can always prevail. From without by wild and turbulent races, by fixed Governments like those of Persia and Afganistan, and by a subtle European power like that of Russia, ever active, never at rest. From without and within jointly, and acting in concert, we have foes of considerable strength and power whom we may at some not very distant date have to meet in a first skirmish. That first skirmish may be a life and death struggle though it may only displace us of a very small portion of our possessions. Again, we may be, taken unawares, and again we may be fortunate enough to retrive our loss. But apart from the necessary sacrifice of life and treasure, will not our prestige and our power be sapped to their foundations?

Englishmen, as Englishmen, cannot be prevailed upon to contemplate this picture; it is at once so anti-commercial and so opposed to our notions of ourselves: moreover, it may be spoken of as being of the alarmist character and for this reason should be dismissed. This is all very well for the merchant in his counting house, the official in his office. India will hold together long enough to enable the former to net his opulence and the latter to gain his pension, but it brings neither comfort nor credit to the statesman upon whom devolves the security of the British possessions in this country. That statesman exercises dominion over a large portion of the human race; and holds the honour of the Sovereign of England in his hand. For the security of that dominion, he holds a certain amount and quality of offensive and defensive power: the question arises,—Is this power sufficient to meet the wants of the Empire under all conditions?

Anybody who has had the privilege of observing the wars of the Indian army will be ready to confess that a great deal of good fighting has been done, and the British troops—the progenitors of the reviled "poor whites"—have invariably borne the burden and heat of the day. These wars have filled the colours of our Regiments with well-earned laurels. But the prowess and the glory of all this rests with the British army, not with the statesmen of those days. Our best battles were victories gained against long odds, against the elements, against diplomatic blundering, and against the teachings of common sense. In any future similar wars our position will not be so trying and our army will surely cover itself with equal or greater lustre. But there may be a war in which the army of India may be called upon to engage the wild Cabulee in concert with the Cossack of the Don. That will not be an Indian war whether we act as aggressors or wait upon the defence and choose our own ground. Again the Englishman will say—"this is all drivelling nonsense, no such contingency can arise, and if it does, our army will give a good account of the invaders." It will not be gainsaid that the winner of British India, if won by any foreign nation upon earth, can secure the disposal of an income of one hundred millions sterling per annum, and that there is not a European power in existence to which this revenue would not be a tempting prize, a most tempting prize. We have not thereto go in search of a reason why other European powers should desire to try conclusions with us. If our Indian statesmen can assure themselves that Indian ground can never become the field of a European contest, then British India may be pronounced safe against all assailants. But if the possibility of such a contest be admitted, then we must be prepared for a kind of war which though known to and not feared by our European army will try our native army beyond its strength. And looking to the force, the utmost European force for England to assemble at any single, strategic point in India, is there any reason to suppose that we should meet with overwhelming odds? Some may be disposed to point to the elasticity of the pluck of the British soldier, and truly for dogged obstinacy the British soldier stands unmatched. But the tensile power of a British Brigade, Division, or Army, may be too sorely tried. A force of 25,000 men of all arms is perhaps the maximum number of combatants which the Commander-in-Chief of India can assemble at one time and in one place. This is the reliable force that may be augmented by a native force of 75,000, but of that force I take little account. It may so happen that when danger threatens without, there may be disaffection within; indeed this is a very possible contingency, and if it should occur, of course we shall all be surprised how the dickens it could happen. Our politicals and our Foreign Office would be especially surprised, and we should find them consoling one another with the ejaculation, "Who would have thought it?"

What means of gaining internal security have our statesmen adopted in this country? Are the people ready to admit that our rule over the country is both good and benign, and that it would be a bad day for the country if that rule were disturbed. But what have they done permanently to preserve rule in the country? What have they left undone to strengthen that rule? They have trusted to the power of the British bayonet, and this is well. They have limited the source and supply of their strength to the few Regiments that England could *spare* for the time being. They have been content to hold sway in a country without an army on whose numerical strength they could at all times rely. They have limited the field of their vision and prepared themselves only for native wars. They have blinded themselves with the dogma that the Englishman cannot live in this country; that he cannot be trusted as a colonist, and that he should not be encouraged to settle in this country. Rich provinces have been conquered by the sword and at the expense of precious British blood, and instead of reserving to themselves portions of such provinces as the rights of conquerors for the purpose of promoting the growth of a thoroughly loyal population, just as any foreign nation would have done that wished to strengthen its internal power, our statesmen have chosen to regard the people of their own blood as the enemies of their race.

Internal security such as would strength the Government in the hour of trial there is none to be found except such as our statesmen could not well banish from the country. Railways have come, and Englishmen with them, and trade has existed and Englishmen have come to work it. The European free population of India is increasing, but increasing despite the exercise of the power of our statesmen to check it. No other European Government would have endeavoured to hold its power in this way, none other would have been so blind to the demands of the first principles of Government.

I leave these considerations in the hands of Mr. Grant Duff in the assurance that the day is coming when the questions that are involved in it will be seriously asked in Parliament. There came a day of reckoning for the Government of the East India Company when the mutiny of 1857 aroused the British nation, and as surely as I live the existing political Government of India will have to appear at the bar of the Houses of Parliament to answer the charge, "What have you done to preserve the stability of the British power in India, and what have you left undone? Have you lived for your five years of office and for your pensions and for these alone?" It is always difficult satisfactorily to answer an angry man, and the most angry man upon earth is John Bull when his *dander is ris*.

AN OLD INDIAN.

30th November.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, 28TH NOVEMBER.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE.

THE whole of Kattywar is now in a ferment in consequence of the approaching arrival of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. All sorts of preparations are being made to give him a reception befitting his exalted dignity. As Sir Philip Wodehouse is expected to come to Rajkote by the 2d of January next, all the Chiefs and Talookdars of the first four Classes are desired by the Political Agent to be present here on or before the 30th proximo. Our Governor has a good stock of amusement in store for him. A grand Durbar, consisting of the Chiefs and Princes of Kattywar, will be held in his honour. The Talookdars have voted ten thousand rupees for the illumination of the Camp and similar other purposes, and the arrangements will, it is hoped, be excellent inasmuch as they are to be carried out under the directions of Colonel Law, than whom the matter could not have been entrusted to a better hand. Some display of the pyrotechnic art will also be made; and races, balls, theatricals, dancing *et hoc genus omne* will not be wanting to render His Excellency's sojourn pleasant and comfortable. The principal roads are undergoing rapid repairs under the able superintendence of Mr. Robert Booth. The military have their own skill to shew. The local troops, which are being manœuvred every morning on the parade ground, are in exceedingly good order, and it is not too much to say that Sir Philip will have every reason to be pleased with their tactics. If His Excellency is skilled in huntsmanship, he will have good sport near the Geer and its surroundings. Tiger-hunting is a dangerous pursuit. So the safest course to gratify his desire for 'killing' will be to go deer-stalking which, if I am not much mistaken, he will enjoy to his heart's content. As stated above, the Governor will be here on the 2d of January, and our Political Agent has already received an official intimation to that effect. After staying with us for some days, he will extend his tour to Bhownugger, Joonaghur, Gondul, Limree, Dhrole and several other important places in the Peninsula. It need not be said that he will meet with a warm reception everywhere; for it is an undoubted fact that Kattywar hospitality, like that of Arabia, has passed into a proverb. Such visits from the highest representatives of the Queen in Western India are, it is generally believed, pregnant with cheerful results. But in order that they may be liked and relished by everybody, it is most desirous that the Governor should himself warn the Chiefs, either rich or poor, to be as little expensive in his reception as possible. Your valuable suggestion in this direction is, to say the least of it, universally appreciated, and I trust will reach the ear of him for whom it is intended.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Peile has already commenced to work with his wonted energy. I think it must be fresh in the memory of your readers that not long ago the karbharees who met at the Kothee unanimously declined to support any longer the department of the Local Funds engineer. In vain did Colonel Anderson preach them a homily on the utility of this important branch of the public service. But, strange to say, that which the gallant Colonel could not do with his ten thousand persuasions, Mr. Peile carried out in a trice and without the least difficulty. Not only has the establishment been made permanent, but the representatives of the principal States have willingly consented to place at the disposal of the Political Agent a sum of Rs. 70,000 annually for constructing and repairing roads, bridges, and such other works of public utility. Moreover, the chief Talookdars are held responsible for the efficient state of the roads in their own principalities. Mr. Peile has many other important schemes on the political anvil. All these go to prove without the least shadow of doubt that he is a statesman and able administrator to boot.

THE THAKORE OF RAJCOTE.

Perhaps you know that the 2nd of the current month was a red-letter day with the young Thakore of Rajkote. It was on that auspicious day that he received the long-expected Government resolution transferring the State to his own hand from that of the Government, and allowing him to exercise Second Class jurisdiction to which he was entitled. That day was observed as a day of festival and rejoicing. Sugar-candy was distributed in great quantity. Alms were freely given to the mendicants. Kamdars were appointed according to the native fashion; and everything was mirth and gladness. But these rejoicings were destined to be short-lived. They are marred to some extent by a fresh bulletin from the Bombay Castle which gives only Fifth Class privileges to the Thakore 'until further orders.' This is carrying red-tapeism too far. In order to have some idea of the Thakore's disappointment, it is, I suppose, necessary to explain the difference between the Second and the Fifth Classes. As it is constituted, a second class Chief can try in criminal matters any of his subjects for capital offences without permission from the Political Agent, and in civil matters he has a jurisdiction to any extent. The criminal jurisdiction of the Fifth Class is two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs 2,000, while the civil jurisdiction is to the extent of Rs. 5,000. The intention of the Government of course appears to be to increase the privileges of the young Chief by degrees, till he arrives at a maturer age. This is all very well; but how tantalizing and painful this must be to the sensible Thakore can easily be imagined. The promising prince should, however, take consolation since half a loaf is better than no bread.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. G. Bühler, Educational Inspector, N. D., has examined all the schools here. He left for Joonaghur this morning. In securing the services of this distinguished German *savaant* the Government has luckily been able to hit two birds with one stone. For, the learned Doctor besides being an energetic educational officer, finds time to serve the Government by collecting, collating and copying Sanscrit manuscripts wherever he can find them, and thereby rendering valuable aid to the cause of philological science and literature. He returns this day week and then proceeds to Bhooj, which, I understand, will be visited for the first time by a European Inspector of Schools in the Northern Division.

The weather is very cold and bracing. The Cashmere shawls have everywhere come in vogue. Though a little trying to leave the warm bed early in the morning, it is exceedingly pleasant to take a matutinal ramble round the race course, where Aga Khan's horses are seen to practice with as much zeal and diligence as the students at Haileybury for their competitive examinations.

The Victoria Theatrical Company of Bombay will soon be here. The Gujeratee speaking community will not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity thus given them by the talented caterers of public amusement.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDRABAD, DECCAN, 29TH NOVEMBER.

A FANCY BAZAAR.

A FANCY Bazaar was held at the Public Gardens at Chudderghaut on the afternoons of Saturday and Monday the 21st and 23rd November, under the patronage of Mrs. Saunders and Mrs. Blake "in aid of the funds for native female education in India and also the women's workshop at Secunderabad." The gardens presented a very gay and animated appearance, as they formed the centre of attraction to a large number of visitors from Chudderghaut, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry and Bolaram, intent upon investing their spare rupees in the purchase of articles of a miscellaneous nature which were offered for sale, of course, at "fancy prices." The collection of articles was as good as it was large, and the proceeds must have doubtless amounted to a considerable sum. The mimic post office was a source of much amusement and fun, notwithstanding the fancy postage demanded for "bearing" letters, viz. one rupee each, and in no case was the postage prepaid. The humourous and ingenious epistles which issued from behind a suspicious looking screen that veiled the interior of the Post Office were the cause of much merriment and bantor; some purporting to emanate from languishing Romeos to their apathetic Julists and *vice versa*; some from angry parents to their recalcitrant children, and so forth. The Nizam's Brass Band and a set of Pipers served to increase the pleasures of the evening, and creature comforts in the shape of Tea and Cakes, and Brandy and soda, were not wanting to complete the satisfaction of the visitors, and all went as merry as a marriage bell. The thanks of the community are due to Mrs Saunders and Mrs Blake and the ladies and gentlemen who were kind enough to preside over the several stalls, as also to Mr. Maurice Wilkinson who, as usual, was most indefatigable in his labours to render this laudable undertaking a complete success.

THE GENERAL'S FANCY BALL.

The Fancy Dress Ball given by Major General Blake on Wednesday last the 25th instant is the principal theme of conversation in society at present, and well it may be, for a more brilliant entertainment in that line has not taken place in the station for a long time. The assembly rooms were most handsomely decorated for the occasion and splendidly lit up, while two European bands alternately played enchanting pieces of dance music. The costumes of the numerous guests were as magnificent as they were varied, the principal figures among the gay and gorgeous throng being the genial host himself, who represented Sir Charles Grandeson, and Mrs. Blake, who was unceasing in her attentions to her numerous guests. The fair sex, as a matter of course, looked exceeding bewitching in the unique yet befitting costumes in which they appeared, and many a determined bachelor must have found it difficult to repel the assaults upon his selfish resolutions which he encountered at every turn. Mr. and Mrs. Saunders and Sir Salar Jung were also conspicuous among the crowd, the two former being in court dress, and the latter in his ordinary attire. A supper in "Lingiah's" very best style was liberally provided, to which the guests did ample justice, and dancing was vigorously kept up till the small hours of the morning.

HINTS TO THE RAILWAY COMPANY.

If the G. I. P. Company will take a hint while it is yet time, they will find it to their advantage to see that better arrangements are made for the unloading of waggons at the Hyderabad and Secunderabad stations, as tradesmen here complain very much of the treatment their goods receive at the hands of railway porters who, regardless of the contents of boxes and packages, roll or pitch them down indiscriminately from the tops of the waggons on which they are piled to the platform below. The result is that consignees sustain such heavy losses from breakage that they cease beginning to fight shy of the railway and are gradually falling back to the old style of having their goods conveyed by common carts, which is stated to be not only a safer, but a cheaper mode of transit. The local train service to which I alluded in my last letter has not yet been started, although it was announced by the *Deccan Times* that the first train would run on the 16th instant. It is, however, now definitely arranged to run these trains from the 1st December.

DEFAMATION.

A case of defamation of character is at present being tried in the court of the 2nd Assistant Resident, Captain Trevor, which is causing no little sensation among the Eurasian community of Chudderghaut. The prosecutor, it is stated, holds a good position in the Nizam's service, while the defendant is a lower subordinate in the same branch as that to which the prosecutor belongs. The cause of action appears to have arisen from the defendant having accused his superior officer of conduct too delicate to mention, and as the case is now *sub judice* I shall withhold any remarks which I may have to offer upon the subject until my next communication.

MISCELLANEOUS.

His Highness the Nizam has taken up his residence in the Minister's palace at Sooroovanuggur, a suburb situated about five miles from the city. The co-regents Sir Salar Jung and the Nawab Vicarool-Oomrah Bahadoor are in attendance upon His Highness, and it is stated will continue to court with us for a month or so. The Sooroovanuggur palace is a delightful place of residence, being well elevated and cool, and embosomed in a beautiful garden well stocked with fruit and vegetables of all descriptions.

Mr. John Taylor the "Indian Philanthropist" is still pursuing his labors with unabated vigour, notwithstanding the severe discouragements he has met with. His lectures on "Indian Famines and Indian Finance" are very interesting although very wordy, but the majority of the people here evince little or no interest in questions affecting the improvement of the country. Sir Salar Jung, however, who is a notable exception to this rule, presented Mr. Taylor with a purse of three hundred rupees in token of his appreciation of that gentleman's disinterested services, but the British Resident apparently refuses to be charmed by Mr. T., "charm he ever so wisely."

THE RACES.

The Mowl-Ali-Races will commence on Thursday morning, the 3rd proximo, and be continued on six alternate days. The race of the season will be that of the Maiden Arabs for the Gold Cup, and several good horses are entered for the contest. Who will be the fortunate winner, it is difficult to say, as all the horses are in capital form, and their respective owners very sanguine of success. It is a pity that the several roads leading to the Race Course are not maintained in a proper condition, some of them being positively dangerous to travel over on a dark morning.

THE RECENT ACTION FOR DAMAGES BY A PEON AGAINST THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

AT the Court of Small Causes, yesterday, before a Full Court consisting of the first and second Judges, Messrs. O'Leary and Spencer, Mr. Winter of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, Solicitors, made the following application on behalf of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. Mr. Winter said that the recent case in which Purtab Dajee, a peon in the service of Mr Leith, Barrister at Law, sued the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company for damages at Rs. 200 for having been illegally removed from a Railway carriage at the Dhanoo Station, had been decided by Mr Gunpatrao Bhaskerjee, the acting Fourth Judge, who awarded the full amount of damages claimed by the plaintiff. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company now wished to apply for a new trial, and the time usually allowed was eight days after the delivery of judgment. Mr. Winter now applied that the Court would allow a further period of eight days to enable the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company to make an application for a new trial on Tuesday week.

The application was granted.

BOMBAY.

ANOTHER NEW BARRISTER.—Yesterday, before the acting Chief Justice, Mr. Charles Stone was admitted an advocate of the High Court.

THEFT OF A HORSE.—Ebraim Noor Mahomed, residing at Cooka Mools, reported to the Police on Monday that a man to whom he had entrusted his horse for the purpose of sale had absconded with his property.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A woman residing at Mazagon attempted to commit suicide on Monday night by jumping into a well. She was rescued by Police Constable No. 813 E, and taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

WE are requested to state that our report of the Market Frauds case yesterday was not correct in the part where it represented Mr. Pedder to say that he had made up his mind to dismiss Mr. Higgins. He actually said he had *not* made up his mind to do so.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Parsee shopkeeper named Rustomjee Russeed was charged will selling illicitly by retail spirituous liquors without a license. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs 25.

A DOUBLE CHARGE OF THEFT.—One Josee Marie, a Goanese was arraigned yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with two separate charges of theft. The prisoner pleaded guilty; he was sentenced to two separate terms of three week each the second term to take effect on the expiration of the first.

A MISSING CHILD.—One Salla Mahomed, residing at old Bengalpoora, reported to the Police that his son aged seven years, named Abboo Bukker, went to school on Monday morning where he remained until mid-day; but since he left school no trace of him can be discovered. No ornaments were on the child's person.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Goosnah Yemajee, a noted thief, who was released on Monday morning from jail, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with stealing a fish from a fish-woman named Mottee; he was sentenced to receive twenty stripes. The punishment to be inflicted at the Null Bazaar.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES IN POONA CITY.—On Friday last, a robbery took place in Kushva Pett, in the house of Govind Naik Goorsay, when ornaments of gold and pearls, and cash amounting to two thousand rupees were stolen. Another robbery also took place on the above date in the house of one Chinneelall in Aditwar Pett, and the property stolen is estimated at one thousand five hundred rupees. Both these robberies have not as yet been detected by the Police.—*Poona Observer.*

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY, PRIZES.—The drawing of the prize tickets took place yesterday evening at 5 o'clock at Messrs Secarn's Hobart and Co's. offices, in Rampart Row. The counterfoils of the tickets were in two bags, and were drawn by Mr. Rugoonett Narayen Khote in the presence of Mr. Kittredge and other gentlemen. As some of the prizes for October were not not claimed, Mr. Kittredge allowed the purchasers of tickets in November to have the benefit of drawing extra prizes, so instead of the regular eight prizes, fourteen were drawn. For the one and a half anna tickets, two prizes were drawn for Rs. 20, one for Rs. 15, two for Rs. 10 and one for Rs. 5. For the two annas tickets two prizes were drawn for Rs. 25, two for Rs. 20, two for Rs. 15 and two for Rs. 10—making a total of fourteen prizes tickets in all. The numbers of the winning tickets can be ascertained at the Office of Messrs. Scearn Hobart and Co. Before the amount of each prize will be paid on production of the ticket. The colours of the tickets have been changed this month to brown and pale yellow.

GOLF—THE ST. ANDREW'S MEDAL.

ON Monday the members of the Bombay Golf Club turned out on the Maidan to compete for the St. Andrew's Medal. The following are the scores :—

D. McDonald	158	Winner of the Medal.
A. W. Jones.....	161	Ties for second and third prizes.
R. Roberts	161	set of clubs and one dozen balls.
W. Forrest	164	
H. Maxwell	170	
J. S. Burn	171	
E. Miller	173	
A. F. Simpson	182	
C. E. Nixon	192	Winner of the wooden spoon.

The handicap which was arranged on the Medal scores, was won by D. McDonald with medal score, 161 less 16 points, being 145. Simpson and Forrest ran him close, being both, less their handicapped points, 146. The play throughout was not good by any means; one reason why good rounds were not made was the difficult hazards caused by tents and tent pegs on the Maidan.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE P. & O. COMPANY.

THE Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following effective letter to the Secretary to Her Majesty's Postmaster General, London :—Sir, I have the honour by direction of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to address you on the subject of the detention at Suez for 6 days, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's contract steamer the Ceylon, with the English mails of the 16th Ooctober These mails left Brindisi on the 19th; they reached Suez and were on board the Ceylon early in the morning of the 23rd idem, the day on which the steamer was advertised to leave the latter port. But after the mails were on board, and the vessel ready to put to sea, she was detained at Suez for 6 days, until the arrival of the P. and O Companys s.s. Surat, which was bringing the Southampton mails and passengers, and which had broken down off Malta. While the Surat was passing through the Canal, more delay occurred, and her mails were sent on board the Ceylon, by means of a Tug, on Wednesday evening the 28th before 6 o'clock; but the passengers did not arrive until 5 o'clock A.M of the 29th, after which the Ceylon left Suez for Bombay. The contract stipulates that the vessel shall, immediately after the mails are embarked, put to sea. In this case the Ceylon was delayed 12 hours after the Southampton mails were on board, until the arrival of the passengers by the Surat, so that the Company were permitted to subordinate the Eastern mail service to the convenience of their passenger traffic. The Peninsular and Oriental Company apparently consider that they are not bound to maintain a separate weekly Mail service between Brindisi and India, but only between Brindisi and Alexandria, that the distance from Suez to Bombay forms part of the Southampton service, which is still in operation, and that the Brindisi service which, however, is of infinitely greater importance to the public, is subordinate to and dependent upon it. The Committee of the Chamber understand that the agreement exempts the company from the payment of penalties for detention of the Brindisi mails in Egypt until the Southampton mails arrive if the latter are delayed from damage to the vessel or its machinery, so that similar detentions to the one now complained of may be calculated upon, when the Southampton steamer happens to break down, and when it does not suit the Company to send on a separate steamer from Suez with the Brindisi passengers only. The Committee of this Chamber wait with much interest to learn if this interpretation of the contract of the Mail is that also entertained by H. M. Post-Master General; and, should it prove to be so, they can only express their regret that an agreement so entirely overlooking the interests of this Empire was ever entered into. Should, however, the Post-Master General consider that the terms of the contract give him the power to enforce the penalties, which are said in his memo. of 1st August 1874, appended to the agreement, to be "made absolute," the Committee of the Chamber trust that he will not fail to do so, as a warning to the P. & O. Company not again to subject the entire Eastern Mail service, with which they are entrusted to the inconvenience of their other arrangements.

I have &c.

Chamber of Commerce, J. GORDON,
Bombay 30th Nov. 1874. Secretary.

THE MARKET FRAUDS CASE.

THE preliminary investigation of this case was resumed by Mr. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court at 2 o'clock yesterday. Mr Crawford appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Hurrishunker for prisoner No. 1, Mr Judge for prisoner No. 2

satisfied beyond a doubt that it was not possible for any one but the prisoners to have fired at the deceased. Admitting that every word in the evidence for the prosecution was true, the first point for the jury to consider was whether it was impossible that any body but one of the prisoners shot the deceased. Having done that, the next question for their consideration was the question of motive; and then another question would be—supposing that they were satisfied upon every point against the prisoners—which of the two fired the fatal shot? As to the question of motive, said the learned counsel, there was no evidence whatever—what earthly reason could either of the prisoners have had in shooting down a man whom they never before saw? Mr. Branson then analysed the evidence as it bore upon the points to which he had referred; and pointed out the discrepancies and contradictions which, he said, were observable in the evidence given before the court. He tried to show that some of the witnesses had been speaking to circumstances not within their knowledge; and he asked if the jury thought that evidence was so thoroughly reliable that they could conscientiously rest the issues of life and death upon it. If they could he must say that their credibility exceeded all the bounds of human credibility. If the jury could be satisfied that the prisoners were the two men who fired the rifle in the bezaar, then the important question would be which one it was who fired, and next, whether it was fired intentionally or accidentally? Commenting upon Costelloe's evidence, the learned counsel contended that the prisoner Wilson's statement "it is true, it is true"—which the prosecution had tried to construe into an admission of guilt—was made in reference to Murphy's remark that he never saw a native, and not in reference to any other thing. There was no altercation of any kind between the soldiers and the native shop-keeper, and was it consistent with reason that the soldiers went there to deliberately shoot down an inoffensive native? The probability was, considering the absence of motive, considering that the men were drunk, considering the circumstances under which the men carried the rifles with the bayonets fixed, and considering the position of the wound, that the gun went off accidentally. All the evidence was reconcileable with that conclusion. If the prisoners went into the bezaar with the intention of shooting down natives, was it credible that they would take with them their own cartridges to furnish evidence against them, when they well knew that they had other cartridges in their possession? The box of Wilson was found open, and therefore it was quite possible for any one to have taken out the rounds of ammunition. In considering every and any point in the case, the learned counsel begged the jury not for a moment to leave out of their consideration the utter absence of motive.

His Lordship, in charging the jury, withdrew from their consideration the last two charges which charged the prisoners with doing an act so rashly and negligently as to endanger human life; and remarked that the question for them to consider was, murder or no murder. After laying down the law of the case, his Lordship remarked that, if the jury were satisfied that the prisoners were the men who went out in the Cavalry bazaar and presented themselves at the shop where the deceased was sitting, the important questions for their consideration were whether the rifle was deliberately fired or went off accidentally; and then there was the further question as to which of the two men, if it was fired intentionally, shot the man. In this case, only one shot having been fired, the jury could not find both the prisoners guilty of murder, because there was no evidence whatever to show that, in starting on their expedition that night, they were intent upon the prosecution of a common object. So that, upon the evidence before them the jury ought to come to a clear conclusion before returning their verdict as to which of the two prisoners fired the shot which caused the death of Gasoodin Motiram. There had not apparently been any quarrel. And the next important question to consider was, what was the motive of the prisoners, or either of them, which could lead them to kill the man? With reference to drunkenness, his Lordship told the jury that it was no excuse if the murder was committed intentionally; but if not, then that it would have an important bearing upon the question whether the gun went off accidentally, because a drunken man would be likely to be careless in the handling of it and in the position in which he held it. At the request of the learned Advocate-General, his Lordship also directed the jury that, if they thought one of the prisoners fired the gun not with the intention to kill but only with the intention to do grievous hurt, they might find that prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. With reference to the statement of the trooper of the Poona Cavalry that he was fired at by one of the prisoners on his obtaining the bezaar, his Lordship said it was a circumstance which might be taken as evidence of malice, and might show that, in firing the first shot, the prisoner who fired it was also actuated by malice. All these, however, were circumstances for the consideration of the jury.

The jury, after a consultation of half an hour, found the prisoner Joseph Wilson guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and the prisoner Patrick Murphy not guilty.

His Lordship, in passing sentence upon the first prisoner, said—Joseph Wilson, you have been convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The jury has taken a very merciful view of your case. The sentence of the Court upon you is that you be kept in penal servitude for a period of ten years.

Prisoner Patrick Murphy was discharged.

The fifth Criminal Sessions of the year were then formally dissolved.

INDIAN NEWS.

THE MADRAS BOAT CLUB.—The final heat of the "Scratch Fours," between the winners of the two heats last Saturday, came off on the Long Tank, Teynampet, on Thursday evening, shortly after 6 o'clock. Wet or fine, it was determined that the race should come off, and though heavy rain fell all day, the sky cleared shortly before 6, and the two crews promptly put off from the Boat House.

(Bow)	F S Bone.	(Bow)	A F Beaufort
2	J N Grainger.	2	Mr McCaw.
3	Capt the Hon H S O'Grady,	3	Maj W S Hunt.
(Strk)	F B Hanna.	(Strk)	T Croysdale.

They had hardly got to the starting post, however, before another shower came down, but it cleared again directly after the start, and the race was rowed in comparatively clear weather. The inside station, which is the better of the two being in deeper water, was won by Mr. Hanna, and he also won the toss for choice of boats and syrangs. Mr. Turnbull officiated as starter, and on his giving the signal, both crews dashed away to a level start. Mr. Hanna, however, was quickest under weigh, and rowing very fast appeared, as far as we could see, for it was getting very dark, to improve the advantage he had gained in the first hundred yards. Both strokes then settled down to a long steady swing, each apparently determined on making a waiting race of it. Opposite the "Dust Hole" Mr. Croysdale, who was still half a length in the bad, spurted, but Mr. Hanna was not to be denied and passed the post a winner by a quarter of length. Mr Strange acted as Judge. The losers naturally appeared disappointed at the result, for had the race been settled on Saturday they would have had the advantage of rowing against a crew that had already had a good deal taken out of them in the second heat, while they had had time to "pick up" again, after the first which they won so easily. That the best crew won even they will admit, and every one was pleased to see the late Honorary Secretary carry off another tankard before he retires on his laurels to the Mofussil, where we understand he is shortly bound. The thanks of every member of the Madras Boat Club are due to one of the hardest-working and most popular Secretaries that ever looked after its interests. —*Madras Mail.*

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.—In reply to a representation from the Government Astronomer, the Governor of Madras in Council has formally authorized the necessary preparations being made for the observations of the Transit of Venus on the 9th proximo. The Military and Public Works Departments have respectively been asked for the services of Colonel Ritherdon and Mr Doderet, if they can be spared, to assist the Government Astronomer in conducting the observations adverted to. What Mr. Pogson wrote was as follows:—The immediate assistance of Mr Doderet is indispensable, as it will on no account do to have the requisite appliances untried and possibly incomplete on the occasion. Some time since I requested the Astronomer Royal, when free from the pressure of starting the British Expeditions to various places, for the purpose of observing the Transit, to favor me with his decisive opinion as to the most useful way of employing the resources of the Madras Observatory, and it is upon his reply, recently received, that my present suggestions are based. As many photographs as possible should be taken with the Browning R flector throughout the Transit. I could not desire more able assistance for this purpose than it was my privilege to have on the occasion of the last Total Eclipse of the Sun in December 1871. If, therefore, Colonel A. Ritherdon and Mr. Doderet can both be induced and permitted to assist on the day, and necessarily to practise for a few days or a week previously, I have no doubt that the photographic portion of the business will be successfully accomplished. In justice to the efficient aid rendered by these gentlemen in 1871, I feel bound to express my deep regret that circumstances have hitherto prevented me from publishing the Report upon the Eclipse and thus securing them the scientific credit due to their valuable labours. If Colonel Ritherdon, who is now at Trichinopoly, cannot conveniently take part in the operations, Mr. Doderet will do his best with such local assistance as he may be able to secure in Madras, but Colonel Ritherdon's aid is especially desirable from his past experience in the management of solar photographs with the same instrument. Sir George Airy, after discussing various proposals upon which I had requested his advice, as to the best method of observations, concludes his letter with the following words: "After all, there is nothing comparable to the eye view of ingress and egress. Turn every eye and every telescope to that observation." I cordially agree with this advice of the Astronomer Royal, and shall find employment for every telescope which Mr. Doderet can have ready in time. It is by no means the extent of the work to be done, but the necessity for its early completion which is now so urgently desirable.

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

(Indian Public Opinion.)

OUR Cabul correspondent furnishes us with the following account of the interview between Shere Ali Khan and his son, Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan, just before the latter was imprisoned. He says that when Yakoob Khan had returned from the Shahi Masjid on the day of the great Mahomedan festival the "Id-ul-Fitr," and was consulting his friends, who came with him from Heerat, about h is return journey on the morrow, the Ameer sent off for him. He came, saluted his father, and stood for a long time, when he was ordered to take a seat. Having seated himself, the Ameer with a frown on his face put him the following questions:—"Why have you rebelled against your father? Why did you go to Heerat without my orders? Why did you kill Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan, son of Wuzeer Mohamed Akbar Khan, and other Khans? Why did you ill treat Shah Gazi Sheer Dil and Meer Akhoor Ahmed Khan, whom I sent to you? Did you not say to the Sheeas and others of Cabul that I was mad and a kafir, and that they should not obey me? When I appointed Abdulla Jan my heir-apparent, why did you not sign the declaration, which I desired you to sign acknowledging his right to the throne? I fear you a great deal, and have appointed six guards over my house, instead of one which I had before." Yakoob Khan, it is stated, replied "You sent Usmun-oolah Khan and Arsulla Khan to me at Heerat with a letter signed with yours seal, promising on the "Koran" and a Sahi Bokhari," not to molest me, now you are at liberty to do whatever you like with me." On hearing this, the Ameer told him to go out of his presence, and on reaching his place of abode, Hoosein Ali Khan, Commander-in Chief, who was following him, locked the doors of the house, and placed a guard over it. Only three persons are allowed to see him, viz, Hoosein, Ali Khan, Commander-in-Chief, Moustoffee Habeebollah Khan, and Moola Abdul Hai, a Hakim brought by Yakoob Khan from Heerat. Immediately afterwards Sheer Ali Khan sent off for Shah Gazi Sher Dil and Meer Ahkoo Ahmed Khan, and ordered them to at once march on Heerat and take possession of it. The servants of the imprisoned Sirdar were then called, and told that they would be kindly treated, and had nothing to fear. It is also stated that the Queen mother has instigated this act of the Ameer's, as she fears lest her son Abdulla Jan would be assassinated by Yakoob Khan, or by some of his followers at his instigation.

It is also rumoured in Cabul, that Shere Ali Khan does not at present intend sending Yakoob Khan to India, as he fears that many attacks will be made on the escort conveying him.

THE following is an extract from Captain Molloy's Ladakh Diary from 2nd November to 8th November.

The Joint Commissioner says:—"The caravan is still coming in from Eastern Turkistan, though the amount of merchandise chronicled among the imports of the past week is only 50 horse loads.

Up to date, very few horses have been brought down for sale, and the prices demanded for the few that have come are so extravagant, as to render it very unlikely that any sales will be effected here.

With the prospect of the market of India before them, traders, as a rule, put a fancy price in Ladakh on the horses they bring down from Eastern Turkistan. All the same, I suspect that it most often happen that they have eventually to dispose of their horses in India, after the expense of their keep on the way down too, for less money than they would realise here. Horse flesh is at a premium in Leh. When the Yarkand Mission passed through, they sold a lot of ponies by auction in the bazaar here and, although they were in the poorest condition, they fetched remarkably good prices.

A fair amount of business has been transacted in Leh during the past week, chiefly in Charras and Silk, that have been brought down by traders from Yarkand.

During the week letters were received from Sayad Yakub Khan, informing us of his having reached the Nubra Valley, and announcing the day he would probably arrive in Ladakh. On the 6th instant, I sent out my Munshi Karim Baksh to bid him welcome to the Kardung Pass, where he met the Sayad next day, and, after the fashion of Yarkand presented him with a Dastarkhan from the Joint-Commissioners.

On the 8th, the Envoy of the Amir of Turkistan rode into Leh. I went out with Mr. Johnson, and met him about a mile from the city, he seemed very glad to see me again. We brought him into Ladakh under a salute of 21 guns—a Bût regiment being drawn up on the road, which presented arms as he passed, and conducted him to a house previously prepared for his reception, where tea and refreshments were served. He is accompanied by 25 men, but I have not been able, as yet, to ascertain how many of these will go on with him, for some are to return to Yarkand.

The traffic of the week has consisted of 5 horse-loads from Hindustan via Kashmir, 25 from the Maharaja's territory, 50 from Eastern Turkistan, and 10 from Chinese territory; while 20 have gone to India via Kashmir, 15 via Kulu, 27 to the Maharaja's territory, and 25 to Chinese territory."

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S BUDGET OF PRAISE.

A MORE appropriate sequel to the famine operations of the Bengal Government could hardly have been devised than the series of resolutions published as a Special Supplement to Wednesday's *Calcutta Gazette*. From the moment when Sir Richard Temple took charge of the distribution of relief to the moment when it was determined to dispose of the surplus stores of the Government by auction, prodigality and absence of discrimination were the order of the day; and prodigality and absence of discrimination are the distinguishing features of the distribution of praise of which the supplement in question is the vehicle. To have distinguished between the disinterested zeal of which, beyond doubt, the scarcity of the past season has been in many instances the occasion, and the selfishness which in too many cases made an immoderate profit of it, would have been worse than invidious; for the Government, when it had once discovered the magnitude of its own miscalculations, adopted a policy which was best served by those who showed the least self-denial. It would have been the height of ingratitude to have deprived these men of an equal share of praise; the height of treachery to have exposed them by any allusion to their motives or the character of their transactions. On the other hand, the Lieutenant Governor probably felt that to give them that place of honour in the resolutions, to which they were so justly entitled, would look dangerously like a satire on himself.

The result is, we find, men who are known to have realized at the rate of £10,000 a piece by their contracts treated on the same footing with those who worked with equal zeal for love or duty. If policy made it undesirable to explain the true nature of their services, common decency ought to have saved us from a misrepresentation of it. But we are told that "they laboured to give effect to the policy prescribed, *just as if they had been public servants.*"

In one part of the resolution we have the names of four, or perhaps five, private individuals who are known to have laboured from motives of pure philanthropy, associated with those of five others who are known to have made respectively three, one, one, one, and two lakhs of rupees out of their contracts. In another part we find a number of men who, when required by their employers either to surrender their gains for the benefit of the famine fund, or resign their posts, adopted the latter course, receiving the public thanks of the Government along with the very employers who thus endeavoured to bring them to a sense of their duty.

We do not for a moment wish to impute any wrongdoing to men who, finding the Government not only ready to give them any rates they asked, but anxious that they should ask higher rates than they themselves intended, made the best bargains they could. But we cannot believe that, having made such bargains, even these men themselves would have desired or expected to be held up to public admiration as philanthropists; and when we see them so treated, we cannot help feeling that they must inwardly despise the motive of such unpraise even more than we do.

Against the commendation awarded to Government servants and zamindars, many of whom made great, and as the event has proved, in no small measure unnecessary sacrifices, we have nothing to say. On the contrary, we only regret that the way in which it is bestowed should have deprived it of its due value, if it has not converted it into a source of mortification. The best of these men doubtless did not desire praise, and we certainly think they might have been spared insult.—*Englishman.*

BURNING OF THE BRITISH SHIP EUXINE FEARFUL SUFFERINGS AND CANNIBALISM OF THE CREW.

ON the 2nd November, the Netherlands ship Java Packet, C. Trappen, arrived in Batavia roadstead from the Texel, with 5 shipwrecked persons on board who had formed part of the crew of the British ship Euxine, Mudock; which vessel, laden with coals, had been destroyed by fire, whilst on a voyage from North Shields to Aden. The following particulars of her loss, and of the sufferings of the rescued portion of her crew, taken from the Batavia *Handelsblad* of the 4th instant, were supplied to that journal by Captain Trappen:—

"The British ship Euxine, was an iron vessel, and left the port of North Shields on the 12th June last with a cargo of 2,500,000 kilogrammes of coals [kilogramme is equal to 2·205 lbs. English.] She was manned by a crew 32th in number and was excellently provisioned. At first, the voyage was prosperous, and the Line was reached by the closing days of July. On the 3rd August, the vessel was, however, overtaken by a storm, by which she was tossed about so violently that the cargo very soon shifted to the starboard side, and the Euxine lay over on one side. In addition to this calamity, a sea was washed overboard that day, and the ship became considerably damaged in sails and rigging. All their efforts to make her go before the wind were fruitless, so that the only resource left was to endeavour to right the vessel by removing the cargo. This took up fully three days and nights, when the crew were finally, owing to the fearful quantity of gas given out, compelled to stop working at the coals. In the meantime, they strove to throw overboard as much of the coals as possible; but they had to desist from this also, because signs of fire were perceptible here and there. All the hatches and openings were then closed as tight as possible, the prow was turned and a course shaped for St. Helena. They thus spent two days on board in the utmost tension of mind, until the great heat made a longer stay on board impossible; they despaired, and now decided upon abandoning the Euxine on the morning of Sunday, the 8th August.

As we mentioned yesterday, they left the ship in three boats, the captain with 13 men in the long boat, the first mate with 8 men in the second boat, and the second mate with 7 men in the third boat. They continued the whole day in the neighbourhood of the ship, and were then in 31°5 S. and 7°58 W., and thus 850 English miles from St. Helena. When, on the evening of that day, flames broke out from the Euxine on all sides, it was determined to make for the said island, and, for greater security, it was decided that the boats should remain as close to each other as possible. On the first night, the boat in which were the second mate with 7 men parted company from the others, and when day broke they found themselves wholly alone on the wide ocean. The third boat was a so-called life boat, about 30 feet long, and had her sides raised with sailcloth for bulwarks. She was provided with 10 air tight cases, rigged with two masts besides a foreboom, and carried a good set of sails and the necessary cordage. The provisions consisted of two cases of ship biscuit, each containing about 50 kilogrammes, a ham, a cheese, 12 tins of meat each holding 2½ kilos, and two small casks of drinking water, besides some tools and a tin case filled with oil. The bread in a great measure had become moist from sea water getting inside, even before they lost sight of the ship. In accordance with an observation taken with some instruments they had along with them, and by a chart, they steered steadily westwards, because they supposed they were to the eastward of the land. After 9 days had been spent in the boat, they came to the conclusion, that they had been steering too much to the westward; as wind and sea did not admit of their changing their course, they decided upon going on sailing as they had done, with the hope of meeting with a ship or else reaching the coast of South America. In the meantime, the provisions began to diminish greatly, and, although the utmost care was taken of them and the greatest economy practised, those in the boat had soon to be content with a ration of half a biscuit and a glass of drinking water every 24 hours.

Thus the 28th August approached, which was to be so lacamitous to them. In the evening, a stiff breeze blew and the sea was very rough. It was about midnight. Sandstrom, a sailor, had made over the rudder to D. Jager, the boatswain, and the remainder of the men had sought refreshment in sleep. Suddenly, the boat capsized and the 8 men were struggling in the water, one of whom, a sailor named Reynolds, forthwith disappeared into the deep. To whom this misfortune is to be ascribed, is not yet discovered; whether sleep had overpowered the steersman, or the boat had been going against the wind and had capsized, or one must think that it had been purposely done, who can tell? It is certain that the discouraged boatswain had already threatened some to knock a hole in the craft in order, by so doing, to put an end to the misery of all, but that he had always been prevented from doing it. After the upsetting of the boat, every one clung as well as possible to the cordage lying about, and four of the men had the good luck to creep upon the keel and get a firm hold of it. The boatswain and two of the sailors were soon washed away from the boat by the rolling seas; Schutt, a sailor, who was an excellent swimmer, took off his clothing whilst swimming, and reached his companions, of whom, who was already sinking. Whilst he, exerting all his strength, was swimming to the boat, the boatswain suddenly laid hold of him by the leg, so that the vigilant swimmer had to save two persons. Desire of self-preservation bade him, however, free himself from this burden, and he released himself from the grasp of the boatswain, who afterwards clung to a bread case floating in the neighbourhood. He reached the boat, and after having put his comrade Vermeulen upon it, he once more betook himself into the water to save others. He, however, found no more, and saw, in the bright moonlight, only the empty bread case floating; the boatswain had sunk a little while previously.

Thus, out of eight men, only six were holding on to the upset boat, without any food or hope of rescue, yet they supported and encouraged each other. It was not until morning that they succeeded after spending four anxious hours in this condition, in righting the boat again; after which it was immediately decided, in order to prevent a repetition of the misfortune, to cut away the masts and take down the sails. On the Sunday morning following, a smaller sail was made of some pieces of sail cloth and fastened to a piece of wood, so that they could once more steer their boat before the wind. Hunger and thirst, however, harassed them extremely, and the latter was made worse by their drinking sea-water. The Sunday was passed miserably; every one lost courage, and, owing to the feeble hope of meeting with a vessel, none of them dared fall asleep. When, at last, Monday came, they were all at a loss owing to privation, and agreed on a plan for killing one of their number to be assigned by lot, as we informed our readers yesterday. Only a short time after they had put their comrade to death, they were descried by the Java Packet, after having spent 23 days in the boat, and having navigated fully 2000 English miles."

The circumstances attending their sacrificing one of their number to the demon of hunger are thus related in the *Handelsblad* of the 3rd instant:—

"For several days they had seen nothing, and had endeavoured to quench thirst by sea water, so, that one of them, wholly exhausted, strove to stab himself in despair. He was, however, restrained by the others, who proposed that, considering the circumstances, it should be decided by lot which of the six should be the first victim to save his comrades for a while from death by hunger. In conformity with this plain, six pieces of wood of vary-ing length were put in a hat held them in his hand, and each of the men drew out one; he who drew the longest was to fall. Francis Shufus, an Italian, was the unfortunate whom the lots assigned for it. Meekly and without a murmur he submitted, and soon he gave himself up under the knife of his hungry fellows. Some hours afterwards, and when they had just commenced their horrid meal, a sail was sighted on the horizon, whither course was immediately shaped. On the evening of the same day, August 31st, the five rescued persons, completely exhausted, reached the deck of the Java Packet. Captain Trappen and his subordinates immediately did all they could, by careful treatment to make the five unfortunates forget as much as possible the misery suffered. Yesterday, they were brought here, naturally destitute of everything, and are living in a sailors' lodging-house near the wharf. Their names are: James Archer, 2nd mate; August Muller, Victor Sandstrom, Manus Schutt, and Alexander Vermeulen, sailors. Their remaining comrades in the two other boats have, according to a Lloyds' telegram of to-day, arrived safe at St. Heleana, without accidents."

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

THE secret history of the Arnim affair is gradually leaking out, and the efforts of the official apologists of Prince Bismarck to represent him merely as the firm statesman executing under a stern sense of duty a task most painful to him must now, we should think, be abandoned as desperate. From the first, the circumstances of unnecessary violence and harshness with which the arrest and imprisonment of the late Ambassador were accompanied made the theory in question very hard of acceptance; but it was nevertheless industriously supported by the German press, while the rival theory that Prince Bismarck had availed himself of a false step of Count Arnim's to crush one whom he suspected of alliance with his political enemies was as industriously opposed. Nevertheless, it has been felt everywhere to have the advantage of the hypothesis opposed to it; it has been felt that even a Minister so naturally addicted to rough measures as Prince Bismarck would not have proceeded to such extremities as are here seen in the mere cold vindication of his official authority over a refractory subordinate; and the direct charge lately conveyed against Prince Bismarck in Count Arnim's correspondence with Count Bulow will be generally admitted to carry the highest probability on its face. The "person closely related to the Emperor" with whom Count Arnim declares that Prince Bismarck suspected him of conspiring is not indeed, as was at first supposed, the Crown Prince of Germany. A telegram in the *Daily News* on Thursday states that in the original letter of the Count "the Empress was expressly named;" and doubtless it was the Empress to whom attention ought naturally to have been directed. It was notorious that the relations between the Empress and Prince Bismarck have long been of a character very unusual as between a Minister and the consort of his Sovereign—that the two are not, in plain language, upon speaking terms; and it will readily be understood how the existence of confidential relations between this lady and a subordinate official might come to be considered by a statesman like Prince Bismarck as indicating intrigue against himself. The gravest aspect of the case, however, is not that Prince Bismarck should entertain those suspicions, but that he should have the power and the impulse to act upon them in so high-handed a fashion. It shows more clearly than anything yet publicly known the completeness of the dominion exercised by the Minister over the mind of his Imperial master, and the absoluteness of the power which he can venture on wielding with so little moderation and with such contempt for the opinion of the world.

There are limits, however, beyond which even a Bismarck cannot go with impunity; there are outrages upon public feeling which even the best-drilled nation may refuse to submit to; and Prince Bismarck's measures in his ecclesiastical conflict seem now to approach perilously near the line of danger. The telegrams from Germany report a strange and shocking scene which had taken place in a church at Treves. Dispossessed Roman Catholic clergymen have, we are told, been in the habit of returning to their parishes and celebrating Divine service "as though nothing had happened." After tolerating this for a fortnight the Government "determined to make a stand." Accordingly a few days ago "three policemen were stationed at the door of the church of St. Lawrence, at Treves, to arrest one Father Schneider, an expelled priest, as he left the church after performing Holy Mass; but the reverend father managed to escape by a back door. The same three policemen afterwards entered the church as the Father was standing at the altar. Placing themselves opposite the communion table"—that is, the "altar," the change of phrase appears to be significant—"they arrested him the moment service was over, and in sight of the whole congregation. The church was full of women and men of the lower class who, not a little excited by the occurrence, began to jeer the policemen. Upon this, one of the latter drew his sword, when all resistance ceased. The arrest was effected without anybody being wounded or otherwise injured." The Ultramontane journals, however, declare that the policemen who entered the church at Treves were more in number, that they all drew their swords, and that some of their adversaries were wounded. "According to the same source, a marble communion table" (we suspect that the exact word from the "same source" was "altar," or in other words, the most sacred object in the church in the eyes of its frequenters) "was shattered to pieces" in the struggle to rescue the priest. It is not necessary to adopt this latter story in its entirety. The whole affair, even on the account of it furnished by a sympathizer with Prince Bismarck, was a truly shameful one. It does not need to be a Catholic, or even a believer, in order to feel shocked and disgusted at such a needless outrage upon common decency, at such a wanton affront to sentiments which every man of proper feeling, not to say every statesman of ordinary prudence, would treat with respect. We are told, indeed, that the leading Liberal papers of the Catholic districts unanimously express the hope that the Government will stringently enforce the law and arrest on the very steps of the altar every expelled priest who returns to officiate in his parish;" but, unfortunately, unanimity of opinion in German newspapers does not count for much just at present, and we are much mistaken if this scene at Treves does not awaken the resentment of all decent men—Catholics, Protestants, or Freethinkers—throughout Germany. Great, no doubt, is the influence of militarism throughout the Empire; it could not be otherwise with the recollection of great victories fresh in the minds of the people; but it is an influence which is and must be waning every day as those victories recede into the past, and as it wanes it gives place for the return of a spirit which finds militarism and all its works detestable, and which, though at present suppressed, is no more wanting in Germany than in any other of the highly civilized nations of Europe. If anything could give impetus to its growth, it would be the spirit to which Prince Bismarck now seems to have surrendered himself. We cannot believe that all the pride of Germany in the prowess of her soldiers will reconcile her to this particular species of employment for the sword. The apparition of the gendarme by the side of the priest—the celebration of mass with this new sort of acolytes in attendance—the arrest of a celebrant in the presence of the very mysteries of his religion—all this is an almost too frank propagandism of the military religion which the Germans are expected to accept; and we should not wonder if it opened the eyes of many of them to the fact that a Pope in helmet and spurs though less venerable may be quite as oppressive as a Pope in the ordinary Pontifical robes. The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* alleges that the return of these expelled priests to their parishes "indicates an intention of the Pope to bring on a crisis." This is exceedingly probable, but it is not every Pope who has the good fortune to meet with a Minister so ready to fall in with his intentions and to assist in bringing on the exact crisis which would be the most serviceable to his cause. That he has found such an ally in Prince Bismarck does much to shake the faith of those who see in the German Chancellor a statesman as cool and politic as he is determined; and does much to confirm the opinion of those who see in him a man of stubborn will and imperious temper, intoxicated by absolute power, whose failings have been and are being steadily aggravated by advancing years.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

PICKINGS FROM THE INDIAN CHARIVARI. NOVEMBER 27.

AN UNHAPPY UNION.—The work-house.

A MAN OF WEIGHT—The *Seer* of Chelsea.

AN INNOCENT DOGMA.—The mother of our pups.

WHAT THE LADIES OWE THEIR HEIGHT TO—The heeling art.

MOTTO FOR SIR R. T.—Let me have men about me that are fat." (*Shakespear.*)

LYNCH-LAW.—The law that's given an inch (pnch) and takes an ell (L).

MILITARY ITEM.

Corporal punishment is deservedly the most unpopular corporal in the army; he's a regular back-biter.

NOT AN ENLIGHTENING AMUSEMENT.—Two blind-men playing at blind hookey.

IT "cometh up as a flower"—as the old gentleman said when he contemplated his first grog-blossom.

NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

STATISTICAL.—Yes, reports and returns are sometimes cooked, occasionally swallowed, and frequently digested.

PHILOGHIST—The word Eurasian is simply a corruption of You're Asian. Perhaps it would be more correctly written *Yureshan.*—Ask W W H.

NEWLY MARRIED.

Wife.—"Darling! do you love me?

Husband.—"Of course, more than you do me, I am sure."

Wife—More! impossible!—I love you so much—I can't say how much.

AFTER THREE MONTHS.

Husband.—"Dear, time is money, let me go; let me, do."

Wife.—"Wait, please buy me that set of diamonds, do buy it. I will love you so much.

Husband.—"Too late—I have no money."

Wife (in despair).—"And no more love!"

NOT UNUSUAL.

The East Indian Railway advertise for sale a "rough diamond, found in a railway carriage." Any person who has travelled much on the line must have seen a good many specimens of the rough diamond in the carriages. In most instances the rough is more evident than the diamond.

MINUTE ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT.

Wants to know whether the *spur* at Goalundo was intended to make the banks go, as he has heard of an animal going on being spurred. Mem—that the certain bank is likely to go where there's a sudden run on its deposit. *We* only know that intercepted curren(c)y cri did not save the bank.

OUDH HOSPITALITY.

We were lately informed that the Special Correspondent of the *Times* had been on a visit to Lucknow, and had attended the Calico Ball. We suppose he must have received an invitation; and in this case he was more fortunate than some other visitors who late y paid a visit to that city, of whom the local paper writes: our city of roses is now full of visitors, each of whom is a host to himself." This is quite a new way of entertaining visitors.

WORSE AND WORSE.

There has been a good deal of grumbling for some time amongst the officers of the army about being "unemployed" and "doing general duty," but now the Government has discovered a way for finding employment for all and putting a stop to the grumbling. A Lieutenant was, we see, last week, appointed to "The convict service." There are any number of vacancies, we believe, always open in this service, but they are, like staff appointments, only held for a certain term of years.

JONES'S UPS AND DOWNS.

Fitz Smith (*To tradesman, who has come for a settlement of his bill.*—"Well, Mr Jones, I should be very glad to do anything for you, but the fact is you're so inconsistent.

Jones.—"I don't quite see that, Sir. I only want you to pay up and——,

Fitz Smith.—"Exactly! How the deuce can you except me to *pay down* when you ask me to *pay up*, and how the devil do you for a moment think I can *pay up* when you know in your heart, Jones, you want me to *pay down*? *Jones wishes he had studied mathematics.*)

TO SIR R——T——.

The humble petition of a poor Famine Ryot.

For me to eat, it aint no treat,
I am no longer *bhoka*;
Of rice and dall I've had my fill.
And got so *lurra quota*

Now since I've got so *fat* on you,
And can't eat any dinner
Support me while I *lean* on you
And get a little thinner.

A LYRIC POEM.

BY OUR LYRIST, ABE AND NAT.

(*A patent American Rhyming Machine.*)

ABE.—"Stranger, I guess and kalkulate
I've seen some funny things,
And what I've seen I will relate.
But mix us two gin slings."

"Now, having slung those two gin slings
Give us the fragrant weed,
That I may reckon all those things
Before I do proceed."

"I knew a cuss named Neddy Nash.
A mighty queer old elf,
He got no grub for teeth to smash
In he eat up his-self."

NAT.—"Well, yes, I guess that must be *true*
Cause, I saw him do it;
Its nought to what I'll tell to *you*
Of a cuss named Hewitt."

"This darn'd old cuss a safe he had,
And put a rooster in it;
He store caught fire and burnt like mad
For three weeks to a minute."

"It took three weeks the safe to cool,
But p'raps my tale yew'll doubt,
The door was open'd, and, old fool,
The little bird flew out."

ABE.—"Well, yas, I guess that must be trew,
Cause I saw him do it;
Its nought to what I'll tell to yew,
If yew'll listen to it."

"One darn'd old cuss a safe he hade
And a put rooster in it;
His store caught fire and burnt like mad
For three months to a minute."

"It took three months the safe to cool,
But p'raps my tale yew'll doubt,
The door was open'd, and, yew fool,
What do yew think come out?"

NAT.—"I think if I remember right,
The roster layin' was."

ABE.—"No, stranger, I will say good night,
The little bird was frue."

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